

Sunday Session Of Coal Meeting Ends Deadlocked

Miners and Operators
Vote Down Each Other's
Proposed Basis for Strike
Settlement.

WILL CONFER AGAIN
AT 10 A. M. TODAY

Meanwhile Each Side to
Bituminous Controversy
Meet Separately to Seek
Compromise.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
Washington, July 2.—Bituminous
coal mine operators and officials of
the miners' union, called to Washing-
ton by President Harding to devise
means of ending the coal strike, ended
the second day of their conference in
a disagreement which was made cer-
tain by formal votes. Both sides held
firm to their previous conflicting de-
terminations to await a government
suggestion or compromise offer.

Adjournment was taken until 10
o'clock tomorrow, with no other pro-
spect in sight than that Secretaries
Hoover and Davis, both of whom
have participated in the joint meet-
ings, might then have further matters
to present in behalf of the public.
One main conference, in which min-
ers and operators participated, was
marked today by the formal casting
of ballots, according to a joint state-
ment issued later by Secretaries Hoover
and Davis, the operators voting down
a proposal favoring the ceding of a
central competitive field wage con-
ference and the miners immediately
after, voting down the operators pro-
posal for calling independent wage
conferences in each district.

Meet Separately.
The miners' union officials im-
mediately after the general conference
adjourned, convened in a separate
meeting and the operators as promptly
met in a hotel room for lengthy dis-
cussions. These sessions only re-
sulted, according to intimations of
those attending in reiterated of a
determination to hold to the position
already taken. One additional op-
erator, Joseph Purcell, of Cleveland,
Ohio, was seated as an operators' de-
legate, clearing up a degree of dis-
affection over the personnel of the dele-
gation which existed among Ohio em-
ployers on the first day of the con-
ference.

The operators' argument against
the central competitive field wage
negotiation were as strongly advanced
today as before. This negoti-
ation resulted particularly in fixing national
wage scales, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and western
Pennsylvania, without regard to dif-
ference of living costs, mining condi-
tions and transportation facilities in
districts whose output had to be sold
on competing markets. Further, the
increase of non-union coal areas, they
said, with wage scales moving up and
down flexibly to fit market conditions,
would eventually force them out of
business if they continued national
wage fixing with the union.

Lewis Counters.
John L. Lewis, president of the
United Mine Workers of America, was
said to have countered with the as-
sertion that for 25 years the cen-
tral agreement had set a national
standard that operators in outlying
districts could not and would not
settle until they knew what wage
conditions their competitors might
obtain, further, he asserted the final
mid-west could never be supplied from
the non-union areas, and the com-

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Organ Recital by Sheldon Is Sent to Piedmont Park

F. B. FULLER, TENOR, ASSISTS CITY ORGANIST

Several thousand people on Sun-
day were given the recital by City
Organist Charles A. Sheldon, Jr., on
the Atlanta municipal organ, when
The Constitution sent the concert to
Piedmont park. But the recital was
more than a series of numbers on the
greatest organ in the south, for in-
cluded in the program were three vocal
numbers by F. B. Fuller, tenor, who
is a pupil of Signor E. Volpi.
Far out over the tennis courts,
across the big bathing pool and across
the wide grassy stretches of Piedmont
park the numbers on this remarkable
concert were heard. At the same time
the concert was being broadcast
from WDAW, and was being heard
by an audience at the Auditorium.
Concert Is Triumph.
Altogether the concert was a tri-
umph. Amplified and spread in all
directions by The Constitution's loud
speaker, the concert could be heard
hundreds of feet from the bandstand
at Piedmont park where The Consti-
tution's loud speaker was located. No
detail of the music from the wonder-
ful organ and no quality in Mr. Full-
er's voice was left out when the mu-
sic reached the park.
Motors stopped their cars as they
heard the tones of the great organ
pour out of the loud speaker, repro-
duced with all their quiet sweetness
and thunderous volume in the differ-
ent themes which Mr. Sheldon pre-
sented.

NEW PARTY LOOMS OF RADICAL TINT

Dissatisfaction With the
Present Major Political
Parties May Bring New
Element to U. S. Politics.

BY ROBERT J. BENDER
United News Staff Correspondent.

Washington, July 2.—Foundation
stones for a strong radical party in
the United States, threatening both
the major political parties, are being
laid in areas of unrest, according to
representatives of great business in-
terests, trained in observing political
and industrial events.

The stones of discontent, they be-
lieve, have begun rolling into po-
litical, as indicated by the increasing
independence of voters in recent pri-
maries, culminating in the senatorial
nomination of Smith Brookhart in
Iowa and Lynn Frazier, the non-
partisan leaguer, in North Dakota.
And there are some of these repre-
sentatives in Washington today, pass-
ing the word to republicans and
democratic leaders alike, that radi-
calism is a menace, the only stay for
which is for the big parties to quit
fighting each other on everything and
get together on sane measures that
will benefit all.

This thought may have been the
seed sown which resulted in the re-
cent harvest of speeches by Secretary
Weeks, General Pershing and Secre-
tary Davis, warning against radical-
ism. Since these speeches, those pri-
vately sponsoring the thought de-
clare it is marked in three classes of
American life:

Three Main Factors.
First, in the big cities and their
industrial environs, where working
people are having a hard time from
unemployment, high costs of living,
including high rents. The city group
includes the foreign element.

Second, among the farming class,
where there is grave discontent be-
cause of alleged congressional fail-
ure to assist them in their hard times
after the war, particularly toward
marketing this year's crops.

Third, among the smaller-business
element, intelligent and well trained,
where there is a growing disgust
with politicians at Washington, who,
they feel, are always trying to help
some class—the soldiers with a
bonus, the farmers with special rural
credits, the ship owners with a sub-
sidy—but forget all about the young
and small business man who is
striving to get ahead.

Cause of Unrest.
Those studying the situation and
striving to get at the causes and
possible preventives declare the "ridi-
culous menace" is one threatening not
the republican party alone, or the dem-
ocratic party, but both. It is super-
induced, they believe, primarily
through failure of congress to func-
tion because of obstructionist tactics
imposed by each party on the other.

The recent primaries, each succeed-
ing one nominating a more radically
progressive man than the one just
preceding it, are responsible for the
sounding of the new alarm. And the
present strikes in the railroad and
mine industries have not seemed to
temper it.

FOREIGN DEMAND FOR U. S. GOODS SHOWS INCREASE

World Is Calling for
American - Made Prod-
ucts of Every Variety
and Style.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY
IN EXPORT AT HAND

From Canada to Austr-
lia, All the Nations Are
Seeking to Buy of Amer-
ican Firms.

Washington, July 2.—Increasing
demand, and a greater variety of re-
quests for American manufactured
products are pouring into the depart-
ment of commerce.

Turkey, for example, which has
sought little in the American market
for a long time, wishes great quan-
tities of condensed an' evaporated milk,
edible oils and tallow.

Australia wants lumber, glue,
matches, paints and varnishes; the
Baltic countries desire to purchase
sheet iron and tin.

Canada is in the market for a great
variety of products and seeks espe-
cially to purchase ice cream manufac-
turing machinery.

England wants radio apparatus,
leather goods, furniture, shoe trade
 sundries, some articles wearing ap-
parel, such as silks.

Germany wants yarns, cloth and
harness, while Italy is in the market
for lumber, hardware, lubricating oils
and similar products.

Madagascar, a smaller country seek-
ing United States products for the
first time in many months, wants
kerosene and lubricating oils. Madeira
merchants, also reappearing after a
long absence, desire to purchase clocks,
furniture, lamps, umbrellas an' can-
vas.

Mexico wants paving materials and
sine sheets for making drains.

Korlay is in the market for several
kinds of lumber.

Torway wants to buy grain, sugar,
flour, canned goods and other staple
foodstuffs and railway car installa-
tion and equipment.

Spain is in the market for steel ca-
bles, cement, drugs and chemicals,
oils, hardware and a variety of lum-
ber.

SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND LITTLE BABY

Woman Shot in Lawrence-
ville Is Brought to At-
lanta for Treatment—Her
Condition Is Critical.

Mrs. Minnie Mae Smith, age 30
years, wife of H. C. Smith, well-
known citizen of Lawrenceville, Ga.,
was brought to Atlanta late Sunday
night suffering from a gun shot
wound in her left shoulder and back,
said to have been administered by
her husband following a quarrel. Mrs.
Smith's condition was pronounced
critical by physicians at Davis-Fischer
sanatorium where she was taken for
treatment.

Smith was arrested shortly after the
shooting by Sheriff Garner, of Gwin-
nett county, and it is believed will
be brought to the Fulton tower, as a
matter of precaution against possible
mob violence. Feeling against the
husband is said to be high.

At the time of the shooting, which
occurred about 9 o'clock at night, Mrs.
Smith, with her three-year-old child
in her arms, was standing in the front
yard of a neighbor, Mrs. W. E. Pierce,
with whom she was conversing. The
husband, it is said, followed his wife
out of their home and without warn-
ing raised his shotgun and fired, the
entire load of the shotgun striking the
woman and several shots hitting the
child, who was only slightly in-
jured.

The husband, who is said to be one
of the most prominent citizens of
Lawrenceville, is alleged to have been
intoxicated. According to F. O. Sam-
mon, mayor of Lawrenceville and
friend of the family, Smith and his
wife quarreled when the former came
home earlier in the evening under the
influence of liquor. Mrs. Smith pick-
ing up her baby and leaving the
house. The couple's other three chil-
dren were in the yard nearby when
the shooting occurred, none of them
suffering injury.

Shortly after the shooting Mrs. Smith
was placed in the automobile
of her uncle, W. H. Powell, and rushed
to Atlanta. Dr. D. C. Kelly and
Major Samman accompanied them.
Mrs. Smith's chances for recovery are
slim, it was reported by attending
physicians.

Railroad Service Is Not Affected By Shop Walkout

BITTER STRUGGLE
SURE, SAYS JEWELL
RAIL STRIKE CHIEF

In Exclusive Interview,
Leader of Striking Shop-
men Gives Views on the
Strike Just Begun.

BELIEVES 700,000 MEN
HAVE JOINED WALKOUT

Can Only Be Settled on
the Men's Terms As to
Wages and Work Rules,
He Says.

BY ALEXANDER F. JONES
United News Staff Correspondent.
(Copyright, 1932)

Chicago, July 2.—One of the long-
est and most bitterly fought capital-
labor wars in history can be expected
before any settlement can be reached
in the strike of railroad shopmen.

This is the conviction of Bert M.
Jewell, president of the railway em-
ployees' department of the American
Federation of Labor, who ordered and
will direct the railroad walkout.

Jewell refused to appear before the
railroad board in the last minute at-
tempt to avert the strike and could
not be found when a subpoena was
issued to bring him in. He has been
in seclusion since, but he granted the
United News a two-hour exclusive
interview Sunday and outlined much
of the campaign the men are to
wage in effort to gain their demands
as to wages and working rules.

Jewell declared that reports to his
office Sunday indicated that 700,000
men are out now, including many thou-
sands not yet ordered out. The shop-
men's walkout is general, he said, de-
spite contrary reports. There are 400,-
000 shopmen.

Others Joining Strike.
In addition, he said, 55,000 main-
tenance of way workers have gone out
in advance of executive action to be
taken by President E. F. Grable and
his executive council Monday. Presi-
dent Timothy Healy has reported that
15,000 stationary engineers and oil-
ers of his organization are out. The
signalmen are joining the strike in
advance of any executive action.

Jewell said. Freight handlers, sta-
tion employees, and clerks were also
joining the strikers' ranks all over
the country, according to telegrams
to Jewell. Strikes by switchmen, not
included in the controversy, have
been controlled by President T. C.
Cashen and the men put back to
work, he said.

President W. H. Johnston of the
machinists has reported a general
walkout of his forces, as have J. W.
Kline of the blacksmiths, J. A. Frank-
lin of the boilermakers, J. J. Hynes
of the sheet metal workers, James P.
Noonan of the electrical workers, and
Martin F. Ryan of the carmen.

Jewell emphasized, first, that every-
thing possible would be done by the
union leaders to stamp out violence
and prevent damage to railroad prop-
erty by strikers.

To Bar Violence.

"There will be no repetition of the
Williamson county mine riots if we
can help it," he said. "We have men
on the job in every bad district. There
are about twenty-five such spots in
the country. Five of them in Chi-
cago, and we will be on the job day
and night."

"Instructions have gone out to the
men not to fight injunction proceed-
ings. We expect hundreds of picket-
ing injunctions during the coming
week. If the men must go to jail for
picketing, and our executive commit-
tee has arranged for necessary pickets
everywhere, they must go to jail. They
will have to go through more unpleas-
ant things than jail before this is
over. We have no money to spend
fighting court actions. It will be
cheaper for the men to eat in the jail
and for the money to go to their fam-
ilies."

No effort will be made to interrupt
transportation, he said, except as it
is impaired through legal walkouts.
"This strike will not immediately
affect general transportation, he said.
"Some roads will be flat, however, be-
cause of needed repairs in five days.
Others will run on schedule practically
for six months."

Where Roads Suffer.

"Where this strike will hit the
roads will be in operation costs. The
executives will find that they will not
be able to recruit sufficient strike-
breakers. American workmen of the
better class will not scab any longer.
This has been proven to us in the last
couple of months when the Western
Maryland road imported nearly 25,000
men at different times to break the
strike on that road. Without violence
Continued on Page 3, Column 4.

White Executives Are
Confident Traffic Will
Be Unaffected, Union
Claims 100 Per Ct. Strike.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY
LEADERS MEET TODAY

No Disorders Occur First
Day of Strike—Strike-
Breakers Recruited in
New York.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
Chicago, July 2.—Railway execu-
tives, union leaders and the United
States railroad labor board marked
time today in the country-wide strike
of shopmen, while train service con-
tinued uninterrupted by Saturday's
walkout.

B. M. Jewell, head of the shopmen,
who ignored the orders of the labor
board to appear before and explain his
strike action, spent the day at
union headquarters receiving reports
from all sections of the country. He
refused to give any figures but as-
serted the walkout was "practically
100 per cent."

Railway executives, however,
claimed that probably less than 90
per cent of the 401,000 repairmen had
joined the walkout which began yester-
day. Because of the Sunday holiday,
they said that they had been un-
able to make a complete check of their
shopmen, but that train service
would continue regardless of how
many laid down their tools. In rail-
way circles tonight interest was cen-
tered on Detroit, where the executive
council of the United Brotherhood of
Maintenance of Way Employees will
meet tomorrow to canvass the strike
ballot of the trackmen. Hope was ex-
pressed by the rail executives that
the maintenance of way men would
not join the walkout.

Explains Refusal.
Mr. Jewell today explained his re-
fusal of the labor board was due to
the failure of the board to ex-
clude from wage reduction hearings
unemployed men who had in part
or wholly violated rulings of the gov-
ernment tribunal which, said, has
caused railroad employees to regard
the board with no slight misgivings.
"Practically all of these eighty
roads violated decisions of the labor
board," Mr. Jewell said. "Yet they
were included in the wage reduction
hearings. If the board had ruled that
these roads were not entitled to par-
ticipations in these hearings, the re-
spect of railroad labor for the tribunal
would have been increased materially.
Railroad labor would then have looked
on the board as a tribunal willing
and ready to deal out justice. If this
had been done, the officials of the
shop crafts could have gone to the
men with this as an argument and
averted the strike. But this was not
done and postponement of the strike
was humanly impossible."

"In the first place, my appearance
before the board would not have re-
sulted in arbitration. The board
should have subpoenaed officials who
signed the telegram authorizing the
strike. Only these men could recall
the order. If I had done any such
thing I would have forfeited my of-
fice immediately."

"Justification of my refusal to obey
the summons is seen in the fact that

Continued on page 2, column 3.

RELIEF PLANNED FOR PRISON FARM

Elimination of Certain De-
plorable Conditions at
Milledgeville Will Be
Sought by Perryman.

Efforts to relieve certain deplorable
conditions alleged to exist at the state
prison farm at Milledgeville, which
was recently investigated by a com-
mission of five superior court judges
appointed by Governor Hardwick, will
be made by the house penitentiary
committee it was announced Sunday
by Representative James Perryman,
chairman of the committee.

Chairman Perryman in a statement
issued to The Constitution, declared
that while he had not received a copy
of the commission's findings and rec-
ommendations as yet, published re-
ports indicated that virtually every
paragraph of the majority report sub-
mitted to the house at the last ses-
sion of the legislature by the peni-
tentiary committee were substantially
upheld.

Has Not Received Copy.

"I have not as yet received an of-
ficial copy of the findings of the com-
mission of superior court judges," de-
clared Mr. Perryman, "and conse-
quently am in no position to state just
what action will be taken by the house
penitentiary committee of which I am
chairman."

Continued on page 3, column 5.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR FREE STATERS IN IRISH WARFARE

Surrenders of Sunday
Leave De Valera Only
Rebel Leader of Promi-
nence Unaccounted For.

IN BAYONET ATTACK,
REBEL POST IS TAKEN

Gradually the Free State
Forces Are Clearing In-
surgents Out of Dublin.
450 Casualties.

Dublin, July 2.—The Free State
troops won another victory in the bat-
tle of Dublin Sunday, apparently
crushing the backbone of the rebellion
which received its first fatal blow in
the fall of Four Courts Friday.

Hundreds of prisoners were taken—
including rebel leaders who escaped in
Friday's haul. Eamonn De Valera,
who was believed to be leading the
rebel defense at the Gresham hotel
prior to its surrender, has not been
heard from—the only rebel leader of
prominence now unaccounted for.

Total rebel casualties—Sunday
night's battle added to the Four Courts
losses—are 450 killed, wounded and
taken prisoners. Remaining rebel
strongholds are rapidly running out
of ammunition. Many are armed only
by eighteen-year-old boys manned with
revolvers.

Strong Post Taken.

Shortly after midnight Sunday, free
state headquarters officially an-
nounced the capture of Moran's hotel
—the second strongest rebel post—and
the surrounding Talbot street section.
General Eoin, of the Free State
army, reported that his men had driven
the rebels out of eight prominent po-
sitions in the city.

Thirty rebels were captured at the
barricade of the hotel. The Free State
troops fought long and fiercely in round-
ing up the enemy here.

The rebel fighting force in Dublin
was reduced by fully fifty per cent as
a result of the day's fighting.

Led By De Valera.

De Valera personally led the rebels
and the defeat suffered in the early
hours of the fighting began at five
o'clock Sunday afternoon, promised
to break up the insurrection com-
pletely.

Most of the minor posts surrendered
before the bayonet attack on the Mo-
ran hotel began.
The battle area centered in the right
angle formed in the center of the city
by Sackville and Talbot streets. Rebel
troops used the huge ruins of the
Sackville street post office, wrecked
by the British artillery in the 1910
rebellion, as their chief stronghold.

Two 12-pound shells were fired into
Moran's hotel by the Free State artil-
lery. The infantry organized for a
bayonet attack, but after the two
carefully placed shots, a white flag
appeared in one of the broken windows
of the hotel and the Free State forces
surged in to take possession of the
surrendered stronghold.

Unconditional Surrender.

The surrender was unconditional.
At the other end of the right angle,
in Sackville street, free state troops
concentrated in a formation 200 yards
long and 100 yards deep in front of
the block of buildings surrounding the
Gresham hotel.

Rebel snipers conducted desultory
firing all Sunday afternoon while Free
State troops, posted in nearby win-
dows and doorways, acted as outposts.
Platoons of youthful soldiers patrolled
the side streets.

The rebel fortress—the Gresham
hotel—looked formidable behind the
barricade of commandeered automo-
biles, wagons, carriages and janting
carts, especially with De Valera lead-
ing the defense in person. At 5 p. m.
four Free State guns—48 pounders—
began battering down the barricades,
buildings and massed vehicles which
sheltered the rebels. The carriages
piled up in the street were shot into
mid-air and shattered into splinters.
One Free State gun was posted on the
corner of the ruined postoffice.

Bostonian in Command.

A youthful Boston Irish-American,
Major General Dalton, who went to
England at the outbreak of the world
war, won the distinguished service
cross and was recommended for a
British artillery officer, was in com-
mand of the Free State guns.

The field and machine guns of the
Free State army kept up a merciless
barrage over the disaffected area, the
fire smashing beds, chairs, mattresses
and windows. It seemed impossible
that the rebels could hold out unless,
as De Valera urged, they fight to the
death—sitting through tunnels to the
central building, the Gresham hotel,
when driven out of the others.

The city is facing a food shortage.
No trains are running in or out of
Dublin. All traffic is at a dead stop.

SKY BRIGHTENING

AS FIGHT GOES ON.
London, July 2.—From the clouds
of the present fighting in Dublin has
emerged the brightest day of light
since the Anglo-Irish treaty was
signed—a definite line-up of De Valera
and other fence straddlers, permitting
an open fight for supremacy between
him and the Free State leaders.
Because, after months of half-heart-
edness, the rebels have decided to
fight.

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

East Lake Bathers See Woman in Auto Drop to Her Death

AMERICAN CONSUL
REPORTS DEFEAT
OF MEXIC REBELS

In Message to State De-
partment, Consul Shaw
Says Obregon Troops
Control Situation.

BANDITS SCATTERED,
FOLLOWING DEFEAT

Information Tells of Two
Actions, Presumably
Against Rebel General
Gorovaze.

Washington, July 2.—Rebel forces
were defeated and scattered by federal
troops near the Aguda camp of the
Correa Oil company in the Tampico
district of Mexico, June 30, accord-
ing to a message received by the state
department today from Consul Shaw
at Tampico. The latter said his in-
formation was based on a report he
had received from oil company offi-
cials yesterday.

There were two actions, the con-
sul said, in which five or six rebels
were killed, three taken prisoners and
60 of their horses captured. The fed-
eral troops, he added, according to
his advice were preparing to follow
up the rout of the rebels while other
federal troops he understood were com-
ing into the district.

Mr. Shaw, in his message, which
was filed at noon yesterday, did not
mention the name of the commander of
the rebel forces, but it was assumed
here it probably was General Gorovaze
who recently took several of the
employees of the oil company prisoner
and seized much destructible prop-
erty of the concern as "security" for
the payment of 15,000 pesos. The sit-
uation now was apparently well in
hand by the troops of the Obregon
government, the consul stated.

The employees and property held by
General Gorovaze subsequently were
released as were those seized later at
the Pecos camp of La Corona com-
pany in the same district. Consul
Shaw late last week reported that all
the Americans taken there were "no
longer held," but no detailed infor-
mation has been received to indicate just
what had occurred at the two camps.

Pottle Wedding Proves Surprise To Many Friends

Minister Who Married Bride-
groom Officiated at His
Father's Marriage.

Their many friends in Atlanta
were given a surprise yesterday af-
ternoon in the announcement of the
wedding of Joseph E. Pottle, Jr.,
well known young lawyer, and Miss
Louise Stewart, of Memphis, Tenn.
The young couple decided on wed-
ding plans only a few days ago.

The ceremony was performed at Dr.
J. R. King's residence on Adams
street 12 o'clock by Dr. King, who
had also officiated at the wedding of
Mr. Pottle's father more than thirty
years ago.

Among those in attendance were
Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bell and George
Bell, of Milledgeville, and James
Tipton, and Misses Fannie Sue Bailey,
Bertie Robinson and Brazell, all of
Atlanta.

Mr. Pottle is the son of Joseph
E. Pottle, Sr., of Milledgeville, a pro-
minent lawyer and once a candidate
for governor. He was at one time on
the

PASSENGERS HURT AS CARS OVERTURN IN EXPRESS WRECK

Philadelphia, July 2.—Reports here early today said the Reading Express leaving Camden at 11:20 p. m., for Atlantic City, had been wrecked at Winslow Junction. A number of passengers were said to have been injured. It was not known whether any were killed.

Seven cars were reported to have left the track, plunged down a steep embankment and turned completely over. Physicians and nurses were summoned from Camden and Atlantic City and the Hammonton fire department was requested to bring their ladders to aid in getting the injured up the embankment.

Music Hath Charms.

[From Everybody's Magazine.] "I presume," remarked one Pennsylvanian to another, "that to educate your daughter in music you spent a great deal of money."

"Yes, but she has brought it all back to me."

"Indeed?"

"Yes; I'd been trying to buy out my next-door neighbor at a low price for

years, and could never bring him to terms until she came home."

By a series of pictures thrown on the screen, M. de Montferrier showed that absurdities have prevailed in fashion ever since dress has been recognized as a part of the social armor. From the days of the Bourbon kings to those of the republic, typical illustrations were given of fashion's successful and unsuccessful productions. It was comforting to see how foolish women were in the days before they emancipated. Modern models were shown by living women, and they compared favorably with those shown on the screen.

The fallacies of Egypt, for centuries the most ignorant and improvident of reefs, has ridden into prosperity on the tidal wave of reconstruction, and with him his long-suffering wife. Still, as in the days of Christ, one may see him on his donkey, while his wife, with her heavy burden on her head, trudges behind. Yet there is a real, invisible, change in their relations. Through the rise in the price of cotton since the beginning of the war, the housewife has been enabled to make long-neglected purchases and to display her native shrewdness in bargaining and financial matters. It is she who markets all the products of the farm.

TRAFFIC UNAFFECTED BY RAIL SHOP STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

The men are now on strike, without bloodshed or loss of life and are upholding law and order. If I had gone before the board there would have resulted misunderstandings which would have ended in chaos among the shop crafts organization."

Mr. Jewell said that announcements of the results of the shopmen's strike ballot probably would be made public tomorrow following a meeting of the executive council of the union.

One of the telegrams, he declared, confirming reports that the strike was almost 100 per cent effective was from the national headquarters of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, and said that this organization was 100 per cent responsive to the strike order.

"The strike ballots show a most intelligent understanding of the issue," Mr. Jewell continued. "When

the results of their vote were announced, the main question at issue in this strike will be apparent."

Plan Picketing.

Strike instructions have been mailed to all shop craft locals, Mr. Jewell said. "The strikers have been requested to arrange for necessary picketing."

"There is a growing realization among the American public," he said, "that it is wrong to 'scab' to take positions vacated by union men because of disagreements with their employers."

The reference to 'scab' was seen as an answer to a statement made by Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the labor board, yesterday in which he asserted that the strike was directed against the decision of a properly constituted government tribunal, and therefore "men who assume the work abandoned by the striking railway employees" cannot justly be reproached with the epithets of "scabs" or "strike breakers," terms to which much appropriate attaches in some quarters.

Executives Confident.

Railway executives meanwhile reiterated that the strike had not affected in the slightest degree their movement of either freight or passengers, despite a record-breaking number of pre-holiday travelers, and asserted that it would be a matter of weeks or months before the walkout could impair seriously the efficiency of their service. The following announcement was made by the Pennsylvania system:

"On Saturday, July 1, a number of employees left work. These employees left work without any grievance that had been brought to the attention of the management."

"The management believes these employees took this action because they had been misled and feels that they should correct their mistake and avoid disturbing the service of the railroad which has existed between the employees and the management."

"Tabulation of reports received from all points of the southwestern region confirm the announcement made yesterday that a majority of the Pennsylvania shop craft employees are remaining loyal to the company."

ATLANTA TRAIN SERVICE - VERV LITTLE AFFECTED.

Train service on railroads in this section of the southeast was seriously affected Sunday by the strike of shop craftsmen, according to information obtained from local railroad officials.

Although Southern railway passenger trains were a few minutes late in leaving terminals in some instances, it was said that the strike was entirely confined to the maintenance of way men. Southern officials stated that enough shop workers remained at work to take care of trains.

Both the Seaboard Air Line and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis reported their trains moving without interruption.

Union officials were of the opinion that the strike of the men was entirely confined to the maintenance of way, had not gained full force, and that its telling effect could not be seen as yet.

The striking workmen here will hold a meeting Monday at which matters affecting continuance of the walkout will be taken up.

OPEN LETTER TO GEORGIA STRIKERS.

Augusta, Ga., July 2.—(Special.) General Manager Charles A. Wickham, of the Georgia railroad, in an open letter to the employees of the mechanical department of the company, expresses regret that a considerable number of the men have left the service of the road, and says:

"The management does not regard the action of the employees as directed against the Georgia railroad, but rather a strike against the ruling of the United States labor board, a lawfully constituted agency of the United States government."

"We are personally acquainted with most of you, appreciate your ability and the interest you have heretofore displayed in furthering the interests of the Georgia railroad, and, therefore, your voluntary leaving service naturally causes us much concern."

To Fill Jobs.

"However," the management feels duty bound not only to comply with the rulings of the United States government, but to use every honorable

means at its command to prevent interruption of service which would seriously affect the interest of the public, who have a recognized right to expect a reasonable service. To do this it will be necessary to employ a sufficient number of competent mechanics to fill within a reasonable time the places made vacant by reason of the strike of the employees of the mechanical department leaving the service."

"The management is willing, and, indeed, desires to permit those who were formerly in the service to return without prejudice, should they report for duty, either individually or in a body, by 8 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, July 5, otherwise, we will feel compelled to permanently fill the vacancies so created."

Factors to Consider.

"The present serious situation, which seems to have been brought about by circumstances beyond the control either of the management or the individual employees, certainly should receive your most earnest consideration before determining your final action."

"There would seem to be certain phases to which serious thought should be given—first, your loyalty to our government, through its legally constituted authority; second, your duty to the public; third, the future welfare of yourselves and of those dependent upon you; fourth, the pleasant relations which have heretofore existed between yourselves and the Georgia railroad, which some of you have so long and faithfully served, and which the management sincerely hopes may continue."

RECRUITING STRIKEBREAKERS.

New York, July 2.—While union leaders of striking rail shop crafts today claimed the walkout in the Metropolitan district of New York city was "100 per cent successful," railroad officials declared not more than 15,000 of the 25,000 men in the district had obeyed the call.

Recruiting of strikebreakers continued at railroad and private agencies. At noon several roads reported that vacancies created by the walkout at 10 a. m. yesterday could be "more than filled."

To this statement, operating chiefs of the New York Central, the Pennsylvania and the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the three roads in this district most vitally affected by the strike, added that numbers of old employees who joined the strikers yesterday reported for duty this morning.

Dependable data on the extent of the strike will not be available until Wednesday, both sides agree, when the holiday period will end and shops will attempt to resume on a normal basis.

Three shipments of strikebreakers.

WE SELL FORD CARS

A. L. BELLE ISLE - IVY 507

\$3.50 Round Trip CHATTANOOGA

SATURDAY, JULY 8th

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.

PIGGLY WIGGLY

ONE CAR FANCY 4TH OF JULY

WATERMELONS 12c

FRESH—SWEET—LARGE

Closed All Day---July 4th

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Present Rail Wages Analyzed by Board

Chicago, July 2.—The cut of about \$135,000,000 in the wages of some 1,200,000 railroad employees still leaves hourly wages measured in actual buying power above the wages of December, 1917, just before government control, according to figures compiled by the railroad labor board.

The cut became effective at the same time a 10 per cent reduction in freight rates, amounting to \$400,000,000, went into effect.

Machinists which belong to the shop crafts which have gone on strike were cut 5 cents an hour. They averaged 77.3 cents and now average 70.3 cents. In 1917 the rate was 60.5, the new hourly rate being 39 per cent higher.

Cost of living, according to labor board figures, is 17 per cent higher than in December, 1917. The board figures the new hourly rate for machinists 10 per cent greater in real purchasing power than in December, 1917.

Car Men.

Car men, cut 9 cents an hour, now have an average hourly wage of 64.4 cents an hour. They averaged 48.3 cents in December, 1917, the board's figures show. This represents a net increase of 71 per cent in actual purchasing power of the hourly wage, the board maintains.

Average hourly earnings of machinists, according to the board's figures, are 15 cents an hour less than under the peak rate established by the board in May, 1920, but the real value is figured as 7 per cent greater, due to the drop in the cost of living.

Average earnings of car men are figured as being 18.6 cents an hour less than in May, 1920, but buying power is given at 3.2 per cent greater.

The \$135,000,000 wage cut made effective yesterday is divided as follows:

Class Divisions.

Clerical and station forces, \$24,336,317.

Maintenance of way, structural and unskilled forces, \$48,838,873.

Shop employees, \$30,969,347.

Stationary engine and boiler room employees, \$35,194,55.

Signal department employees, \$1,522,428.

Total, \$134,998,819.

According to the labor board's statistics, coming labor on maintenance of way in 1917 averaged 19.3 cents an

hour.

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Before they boarded trains for out-of-town destinations they had to pass muster before experienced employment managers, sent here by the various railroads.

Train service, having successfully borne the excessive burden of pre-holiday traffic imposed yesterday by record crowds of travelers today resumed to normal schedules without experiencing any delays as a result of the strike. Peace reigned along the right of way and in the shops, but police patrols assigned to extra strike duty remained on guard at all strategic points.

Thus far New York city has not had to operate the elaborate system of emergency vessels and motor trucks to transport service held in readiness to insure an uninterrupted food supply should rail service fail because of the strike. The system has been perfected, however, and is subject to call on short notice, according to city officials.

Big Victory.

The Free State is not yet victorious. But it has won a tremendous victory by clearing the Four Courts without killing a single one of the insurgents who announced they would fight to the death. The fact that the Free State forces lost three men in storming the buildings meant nearly as much as it meant a martyr in Ireland as it might have meant the martyr roles for which the O'Connors had cast themselves.

The great factor in the situation is still the attitude of the people themselves who thus far are firm Free

State supporters and are likely to be in the future.

British Fear.

The principal fear of the British—unshared by anyone else—is that there will be a sudden reversal of opinion among the Irish. The fact that the Free State government is actually made their opponents the aggressors, added to the fact that Dublin is blaming the insurgents for the threatened food shortage, is likely to prevent a switch in the sympathies of the Irish public.

De Valera's action in joining the Free State superficially, because of his personal influence. But actually, the Free State is the gainer because the era of compromise is definitely ended.

What Victory Means.

If the insurgents should win—which seems most unlikely—both the British and Irish governments would fall. Barring an insurgent victory, the next most possibility probably would be a trace. A final fight, ending in the defeat of the insurgents, would firmly seat the Free State government in authority and would immensely increase the prestige of Lloyd George—though it would raise one embarrassing problem of what to do with the prisoners, who could not be punished too severely for fear of making martyrs of them.

A Free State victory now will not mean an end of the fighting in Ireland. Clashes would probably continue sporadically for months in the country districts. But it would mean that banditry in Ireland would become merely annoying instead of dangerous.

Common Labor.

Common labor around stations averaged 22.3 cents an hour in 1917, rose to 32.1 cents in 1920, was cut to 43.6 cents in 1921, and the new rates average 39.6 cents an hour. This, the board contends, is 77.5 per cent higher than in 1917, and the purchasing value is 61.5 per cent greater.

Signal men and maintainers averaged 32.8 cents in 1917. Yesterday's 5 cent cut puts the average at 43.6 cents an hour, the board says, this representing a wage figured in actual money 9 per cent higher than in 1917 and having a purchasing power 67 per cent higher.

Stationary firemen and engine-room oilers averaged 21.9 cents an hour in 1917 and the latest cut leaves their earnings at 49.6 cents. This is an increase of 127 per cent in coin and is 94 per cent greater in buying power, the board maintains.

The national industrial conference board has made a comparison of the new wage rates with those in 1914, using its own cost of living index. It places the average earnings of the four main groups which had their wages cut at about 10 per cent higher than in 1914, measured in buying power.

Below is given a comparison of the rates of pay for the groups which had their wages cut yesterday, the figures being from the United States railroad labor board. The first date, December, 1917, is just prior to federal control; January, 1920, just before termination of federal control; May, 1920, when the wage increase of the board became effective; July, 1921, when last year's decrease became effective, and July, 1922, the latest decrease. The figures represent the average cents per hour.

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LIGHTNING FIRES GRAIN ELEVATORS

Baltimore, Md., July 2.—Lightning tonight struck the roof of one of several big grain elevators at the Baltimore & Ohio railroad's terminals at Locust Point and in a few minutes the immense structure was in flames. Although deluged by rain in the terrific storm prevailing the flames spread rapidly. Nearly the entire city fire department, including fire boats, was quickly at work, but the fire spread rapidly, soon enveloping elevators B and C, and pier five, all of which were wrecked. The elevators contained over 500,000 bushels of grain, which with 60 carloads of export tobacco on the pier, was destroyed. The railroad company's loss is estimated at between \$3,200,000 and \$4,000,000. Several firemen were injured or overcome by heat and smoke.

The American Sugar Refining company's big plant and other valuable property on the north water front, were untouched. A number of freight cars were burned. Several vessels were scorched before they could be towed out into the harbor.

Seventy-five per cent of all fires are said to be preventable.

Vicksburg Enjoys Bluest of Blue Sabbath Days

No Amusements, No Smokes,
No Ice Cream, No Sunday
Paper—No Nothin'.

Vicksburg, Miss., July 2.—The lid was tightly clamped on practically everything here today as the result of enforcement of the Sunday closing law and residents of Vicksburg accustomed to Sabbath recreations spent them at home.

All places of amusements—baseball, picture shows, etc.—were barred from operating. Fruit stands, drug stores, confectioneries, cigar stores, ice cream factories and all other establishments coming under the blue sky law were forced to close their doors. Telegraph companies were not permitted to open their offices until midnight tonight.

There was no Sunday edition of the city's only morning newspaper, the editor and his staff having been threatened with arrest if they allowed the work in getting out the edition to lap over after midnight. Its delayed edition will come out tomorrow.

Newsboys who attempted to sell out-

of-town newspapers arriving on trains during the day were arrested. No other arrests were reported by the police.

The campaign is the result of a mass meeting held recently at which a petition was signed calling on the city council for the strict enforcement of the Sunday closing law.

FRANK BATTLE DANCY DIES IN BALTIMORE

Information was received in Atlanta Sunday of the death in Baltimore Saturday night of Frank Battle Dancy, aged 63 years, a former resident of this city and prominently known throughout the south.

Mr. Dancy, who formerly was general manager of the southeastern division of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, resided at Ponce de Leon and Piedmont avenues for a number of years. He moved away from Atlanta in 1910 to Baltimore, where he was engaged in business.

During his residence here he was one of the organizers of All Saints' Episcopal church and was prominently identified with church and civic matters.

Besides his widow he is survived by three sons, William, Frank and Bryan Dancy; one daughter, Mrs. Marshall Brown. The funeral will be held Monday at Raleigh, N. C.

BANKHEAD HIGHWAY MAY ENTER MEXICO

Birmingham, Ala., July 2.—(Special.)—J. A. Rountree, director-general of the Bankhead Highway association, has just returned from Richmond and Washington, where he has been in the interest of the Bankhead highway. He attended a meeting of the executive committee of the board of directors at Richmond last week. It was well attended and full of interest. Reports were read from state and county highway officials showing that over 90 per cent of the Bankhead highway from Washington, D. C., to San Diego, Cal., a distance of 3,600 miles, has been built, or has been contracted for and is in course of construction.

An invitation has been extended to the Bankhead highway by the Mexican government to extend the highway from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico City. It was agreed that a pathfinding commission, composed of Messrs. Benjamin Cameron, president of the Bankhead National Highway association; W. D. Cardwell, member of the executive committee, accompanied by two engineers and the president and secretary of the Texas-Mexico division and their guests, will leave Laredo, Texas, on November 13 to inspect the proposed route of the Bankhead highway from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico City.

When this route is accepted and adopted, the Bankhead highway will be an international route from Mexico City to Washington, D. C., the only international highway in the country connecting Mexico and Washington, D. C.

Director-General Rountree reports much enthusiasm in regard to the building of the Bankhead highway, and while in Washington, consulted with a number of leading road officials in regard to the work of the organization.

He will remain at the headquarters in Birmingham for the next few weeks, after which he will start on a trip through the states of Georgia, North and South Carolina and Virginia, inspecting the Bankhead highway, holding meetings and delivering addresses on the subject of good roads.

**BITTER STRUGGLE
SURE, SAYS JEWELL**

(Continued from Page 1)

none of them worked longer than a week.

"Impaired service, costly shipping delays, higher wages to strike-breakers, guards, and all the other excessive costs will do the work."

Jewell then said that "under no circumstances will the strike be called off unless the following conditions are met:

Jewell's Conditions.
1. A truce will be declared for final settlement across a conciliation table if the executives agree to leave wages where they were prior to July 1, restore working rules to the former status, cancel all private contracts and meet seven general fundamental principles as a working basis.

2. No settlement will be accepted at this proposed conciliation conference unless the executives agree to a minimum wage basis for permanent peace.

"You can put this in your hat," he said. "When this strike is settled it will be no patched up truce. It will be a settlement that will insure permanent economic peace or the strike will go on."

"Permanent peace can only come through a general agreement insuring workers a living wage. The recent decisions of the labor board were made to insure proper protection for the dollar invested in railroad property. No effort was made to insure protection of human beings from starvation."

Fight With Roads.
"It is well enough to say wages are over the 1914 basis. But the 1914 basis did not insure an equitable wage."

"This strike will be settled on the basis of the work a man does and how much it costs him to live and on no other basis. Financial ability of a railroad to pay will not enter. The men have nothing to say about bond issues and financial obligations of the carriers. We are bound only to give our employers good work for our wages and our families American living conditions."

"As the labor board did not consider living conditions in its recent decisions, we will not deal with them. Our fight is with the railroads."

Jewell was asked how long he expected the strike to last.

He smiled and declined to answer. Another leader who dropped in, however, answered for him.

"It will be over just before the November elections," he said. "Political conditions will force it."

Soldier Is Drowned.

Columbus, Ga., July 2.—Porter Lazzar, of Madison, Ind., a private soldier at Fort Benning and formerly a member of the army of occupation in Germany, was drowned this afternoon while in swimming in Tipton creek. Cause was assigned by his companions as the cause.

RELIEF PLANNED FOR PRISON FARM

(Continued from Page 1)

chairman. Saturday I transmitted to the governor, through his secretary, a written request asking for an official copy of the report. I presume the governor will honor my request by next Wednesday when the house and legislature again meet.

Just as soon as the governor transmits to me an official copy of the findings of the commission I will call a meeting of the penitentiary committee of the house and lay before it the features of the report with a request that remedial legislation looking only to the welfare of the state's penal system be drafted and submitted to the legislature for consideration."

"I have some very definite ideas concerning certain phases of the prison farm and it shall be my purpose to confer with every person desiring to offer suggestions for the betterment of the state's penal system. This is my sole and definite aim."

Try to Lessen Pardons.

A bill will be submitted to the legislature within the next few days, Representative Perryman stated, which will seek to prohibit members of the legislature from seeking pardons or parole of convicts before the prison commission or the governor.

The object of this legislation, Mr. Perryman declared, is to leave members of the legislature to enact without any embarrassment, such legislation as will be to the best interest of the inmates of the state's penal institutions and welfare of the state at large.

Governor Hardwick is said to favor such legislation. It is not known whether the prison commission will oppose or favor this proposed bill. Mr. Perryman explained that such a law now applies to congressmen and senators seeking pardons and pardons.

Peru to Reject Hughes Proffer On Tacna-Arica

Washington, July 2.—(By The Associated Press.)—Despite the present attitude of the Peruvian government, hope had not been abandoned here tonight that the Tacna-Arica compromise plan suggested by the United States would be accepted as the basis of agreement in the Chilean-Peruvian conference.

South American press dispatches saying the first decisions of the Lima foreign office had been for rejection of the American proposals were not carried by the Peruvian delegates, but they emphasized that thus far they had received no final instructions one way or the other.

Confirm Report.

Buenos Aires, July 2.—A Lima dispatch to the La Nación says absolute confirmation has been given to a statement that the Peruvian government will reject the compromise formula proposed by Secretary of State Hughes for settling the Tacna-Arica dispute. The measure tells of instructions reported to have been sent to the Peruvian delegates at Washington by the foreign office to the effect that Peru interprets the Hughes formula as incompatible with Peruvian aspirations in the matter of arbitration.

**HART IS ELECTED
TO HIGH K. C. POST**

Chicago, July 2.—Luke E. Hart, of St. Louis, was elected Supreme advocate of the Knights of Columbus, the highest legal office in the order, at the meeting of the supreme board here today. Hart succeeds Joseph Pelletier, of Boston, who resigned.

William C. Prout, of Boston, Mass., was elected supreme director of the order to succeed Hart. Mr. Hart formerly was supreme director of the Missouri Knights of Columbus and was an executive in the Knights of Columbus war and reconstruction work.

Curly bi-plane recently purchased by him at a government sale. Lieutenant A. G. Person, of the army reserve corps, will act as pilot for the plane throughout the campaign.

DALTON BEGINNING A BUILDING BOOM

Dalton, Ga., July 2.—(Special.)—Work has commenced on the new \$15,000 hotel for Dalton, which is being erected on the site formerly occupied by the one destroyed by fire a number of years ago. The structure will be modern and fireproof, three stories in height, with roof garden in addition, the ground floor being devoted to stores.

Work has also been commenced on the \$65,000 high school building, for which bonds were recently issued and sold.

A new passenger station will be built during the next year, and plans are being made for a new opera house, to be erected on the site of the one destroyed by fire a few years ago.

The most rapid river in the world, of any size, is the River Rhone, in France, whose current ranges as high as 40 miles an hour.

Herrick will make the trip in a

Memphis, Tenn., July 2.—Representative Manuel Herrick, of the eighth Oklahoma district, will hop off from Memphis at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning for his airplane flight to Perry, Okla., where he will begin his campaign for re-election, making the trip from town to town in his plane.

Representative Herrick said tonight that with four candidates in the field against him, and only a month to make the campaign, he "wanted speed" and decided on the airplane campaign as the quickest way to reach his constituents.

Herrick will make the trip in a

HOOD Brick

ARE

GOOD Brick

B. MIFFLIN HOOD BRICK CO., ATLANTA

Open tomorrow 'till noon

Dress up for the 4th of July

Daniel's

Vacation clothes

\$15 up

YOU ought to see our

Palm Beach suits at

\$15. Solid colors in tan,

blue and black. The tail-

oring is the very best.

Cool Seersucker suits \$12.50

Tan and white Bedford cord suits \$15

Some of our 4th of July specials

\$2.15

5 for \$10

This is where you save money on

Fine madras shirts

at a price that will make them go fast

\$2.15

or 5 shirts for \$10

All fine quality madras shirts, printed or

woven stripes and figures, silk stripes,

cotton krinkle crepe—you'll be surprised

at these values

Surely you'll want to swim on the 4th

All-wool bathing suits

specially priced

\$3.45

You can't touch these values elsewhere; ab-

solutely all wool with silk body or skirt

stripes—big values

Daniel's vacation oxfords

specially priced

\$7.45

Fine quality black or tan straight tip

brogues, pretty, plain models, too.

There are many other big values here—come in and see

Daniel Bros. Company

Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx fine clothes

45 to 49

Peachtree

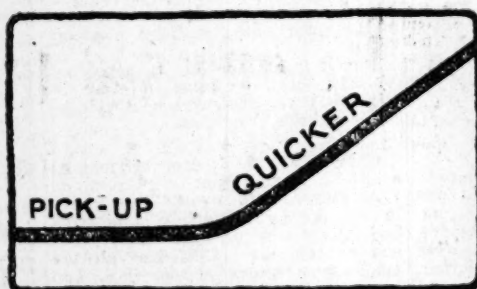
TEXACO GASOLINE THE VOLATILE GAS

(Vol-a-tility: the readiness with which gasoline gives up its power)

You needn't give way to the car alongside.

Your car needn't be sluggish in getting out of traffic pinches.

All it needs is Texaco Gasoline.



Run it with Texaco Gasoline—Save it with Texaco Motor Oil

Texaco Motor Oils are heavy-body lubricants and are distinguished by their clear, golden color. Light, medium, heavy and extra-heavy—they fit all cars and all conditions. You will find them wherever you see the Texaco red star.

TEXACO GASOLINE



TEXACO MOTOR OILS

The Texas Company, U. S. A. Texaco Petroleum Products

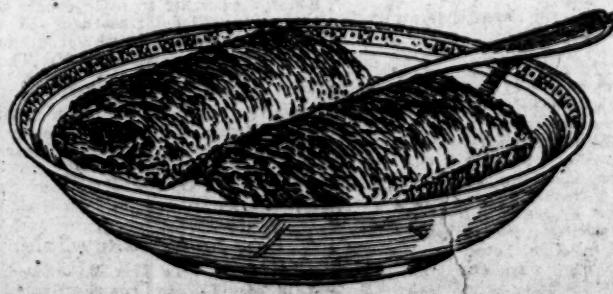
That Troublesome Colon

Of course you have a colon. When neglected it is a source of many distressing ailments, among them auto-intoxication, which leads to hardening of the arteries. Keep the colon clean, healthy and active by eating

Shredded Wheat

the most thoroughly cooked of all whole wheat cereal foods and the best food for stimulating peristalsis (bowel exercise) in a natural way. It is all food—the most real food for the least money—ready-cooked and ready-to-eat.

Shredded Wheat Biscuit is delicious with hot or cold milk, sliced bananas, prunes or canned fruits. TRISCUIT is the shredded wheat wafer and is eaten with butter, cheese or marmalades.



Made only by the Shredded Wheat Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

TWO EARTHQUAKES
RECORDED SUNDAY

Washington, July 2.—Two earthquake shocks were registered on the seismograph at Georgetown university today, one this afternoon apparently being "local" and possibly in the United States at a distance of 700 or 800 miles from Washington. The other was felt this morning, but was at a greater distance. The one this afternoon continued from 4:28 to 4:35 o'clock, but was not as pronounced as the one this morning.

The first quake, estimated to be 3,800 miles from Washington and described as "very pronounced" on the seismograph, began at 8:46 a. m. and continued for two hours.

QUAKE FELT
IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Monoton, N. B., July 2.—An earthquake was felt in Monoton at 5:15 o'clock this afternoon, lasting about three seconds.

A reader recently reported the following unique experience:

While listening to a radio concert recently, he held the headphones to each ear with his hands, at the same time sipping a glass of sarsaparilla through a straw at intervals. He declared that while drinking all sound ceased in the phones, but that when the straw was inactive the concert started up again. He desires an explanation, which is beyond the power of the radio editor. Perhaps some reader will attempt the experiment and offer a theory.

The Polish minister of communications is at present on his way to the United States to study our wireless system. His investigations will form the basis for the great station to be erected at Warsaw.

Canada is fully as enthusiastic about radio broadcasting as is the United States. The Winnipeg station has already been heard in various parts of the states, as well as in a large portion of the Dominion.

Mischiefous Cat.
(From "Aesop's Film Fables.")
Fable: Once upon time a little fair wore a pair of delightfully sheer silk stockings a whole day without getting a hole in 'em.

Shirts and Collars Stay Clean and Fresh Longer

"The Piedmont Way" of laundering shirts and collars assures that same clean look they have when new—

And what's more, they stay clean and comfortable longer when cleansed and ironed this new, modern way—"The Piedmont Way"—

When your laundry is ready—just call Main 857. Our promptness will please you, too.

PIEDMONT LAUNDRY
And Dry Cleaning Co.

Parcel Post Charges Paid One Way.

Men's Underwear
MONDAY Special 69c

This underwear would be a bargain at \$1.25. To those who act quickly here is an opportunity to save money by buying enough to last long at this price. You had better come early.

UNITED STATES STORES
Department of Army, Navy and Marine Goods
22 E. Alabama St. 171 Peters St.
"Uncle Sam Takes the Loss—You Get the Gain"

WE SELL FORD CARS
A. L. BELLE ISLE — IVY 507

A Special Display of World Prize Waltham Watches

By special arrangement with the Waltham Watch Company, we are exhibiting a generous selection of Waltham Prize Watches.

About twenty of these pieces were exhibited at the San Francisco Exposition, and of which duplicates were never reproduced. The cases are manufactured especially for this occasion to compete for the world's best, and were awarded the world's prize for Waltham products.

This exhibition will include the Premier Maxims, some special watches in Colonial "A" Opera size as well as movements the size of a dime.

These watches have never before been on sale.

Be sure to call and see this special display.

MAIER & BERKELE, Inc.,

Gold and Silversmiths
31 Whitehall Street
Established 1887

RADIO DEPARTMENT

PROGRAM TONIGHT
BY CONCERT STAR

Miss Edythe Cone to Give Numbers for Constitution—To Be Accompanied by Signor Volpi.

A real treat is in store for radio listeners who tune at nine o'clock tonight for WDAW, the station of the Georgia Railway and Power company, broadcasting temporarily for The Constitution. A program by Miss Edythe Gwendolyn Cone, concert star, who is studying now under Signor E. Volpi, will be presented at that time by The Constitution.

Miss Cone recently was in New York and tried out before members of the New York Grand Opera company. She was sent to Signor Volpi to learn operatic scores, and already has mastered several. She will, however, sing ballads in his concert to honor The Constitution.

In all of her numbers Miss Cone will be accompanied at the piano by her teacher, Signor Volpi.

In her recent concert tour, Miss Cone won unlimited applause and secured a signal success.

In addition to her voice, which is of rare quality and strength, Miss Cone has an unusually attractive personality, which will be discovered even by radio enthusiasts when they hear the expression she puts into her numbers.

Her program tonight is as follows:

1. "Kashmiri Song."
2. "There's Sunshine in Your Eyes."
3. "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia."
4. "Because."
5. "Tosti's 'Good-Bye'."

KDKA FIRST U.S. STATION HEARD SOUTH OF EQUATOR

KDKA, the radiophone broadcasting station of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, East Pittsburgh, Pa., first station in the world to broadcast concerts on a schedule basis and pioneer in feature broadcasting, has established a new record. It has been the first of the American radiophone stations to be heard south of the equator, having been picked up by a ship operator while in the port of Iquique, Chile.

The news that KDKA had been heard so far—Iquique is approximately 42,000 miles from East Pittsburgh, Pa.—was conveyed in a letter written the radio division of the Westinghouse company by Frank F. Reb, chief operator of the Steamship Santa Luisa, who caught the signals.

IN THE AIR TO-DAY
WJZ.
(Westinghouse Radio Corporation, Newark, N. J.)

4 p. m.—Baseball scores of the American, National and International league games, women's fashion news by The Women's Wear Daily Fashion newspaper; musical program.

5 p. m.—Baseball scores of the American, National and International league games; musical program.

6 p. m.—Weather forecast; agricultural reports and prices; shipping news; musical program.

6 p. m.—Business and Industrial Conditions in the United States, as observed by the national industrial conference board.

7 p. m.—Stories from St. Nicholas Magazine; courtesy of the Century company.

7:30 p. m.—"Prevention of Accidents from Radio Antennae," by Ralph R. Ward, chief Newark electrical bureau.

7:45 p. m.—"Butter," Mr. Fryshofer, United States department of agriculture.

8 p. m.—Concert by the "Radiola quartet," assisted by Princess Marie Ungkunt, produced and directed by Millie Ryan.

9 p. m.—Shubert vaudeville recital by Catherine Guerrieri, with Herman Timberg's "Joys and Glooms." Courtesy of Shubert vaudeville circuit.

9:30 p. m.—Concert by Eleanor S. Eldorin, soprano.

10:05 p. m.—Arlington time signals.

11:01 p. m.—Government weather forecast.
(Eastern daylight saving time.)

(Westinghouse Station, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.)
9 to 9:30 a. m.—Music.
11:30 to 12 m.—Music.
2:30 p. m.—Results of all league baseball games by innings. Final scores will include all hits and errors.

6 p. m.—Baseball scores. Theatrical features, weekly surveys of Business Conditions, national industrial conference board, from Pittsburgh Post studio.

6:15 p. m.—Special address or popular concert.
6:30 p. m.—Popular concert from Pittsburgh Post studio.
6:45 p. m.—Special news, govern.

FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

BY EDWARD N. DAVIS
Formerly Technical Electrical Expert for United States Government

LESSON NO. 84.

The Storage Battery in Radio Circuits.
The secondary or storage battery is a very important item of equipment in radio receiving circuits employing the vacuum tube as a detector, amplifier or oscillator. It should be noted that a storage battery consists of two or more storage cells, a cell being a single unit consisting of positive and negative plates immersed in a chemical solution.

The storage battery used to supply current to the filament of a vacuum tube is commonly known as the "A" battery. This battery has a potential of approximately six volts and may consist of cells of either lead-acid or the nickel-iron-alkaline type. A battery having a capacity of 60 ampere hours is a very practical size for use with vacuum tubes. The capacity is determined by the amount of active material in the cells, that is, the size of the plates and the number of them. The vacuum tube in receiving circuits requires for its proper operation a potential of 5 volts and a current ranging from 0.5 of an ampere to 1.2 amperes, the correct value of current for the tube being recorded on the container in which the tube is purchased.

If a battery of the lead-acid type is used and the charging is done by the operator rather than at a service station the following simple but important precautions should be taken. The temperature should not be allowed to exceed 110 degrees Fahrenheit when charging is taking place. The usual type of battery gives the greatest efficiency on a four-hour basis. It is necessary to put from 15 to 20 per cent more energy into a battery than is taken out, therefore, a battery having a capacity of 60 ampere hours should be charged at a rate of 10 amperes for eight hours. When fully charged the specific gravity of a lead-acid cell is approximately 1.280, and when discharged about 1.150.

Facilities are at hand for charging the battery, the best service will be obtained if the specific gravity is not allowed to fall below 1.200 before being put on charge. If it is necessary to have the battery charged at a service station, more of the energy can be used before charging, but in no case should it be fully discharged. The fully charged voltage of a lead-acid cell on open circuit is approximately 2.1 volts, while the voltage when discharged is about 1.8 volts.

If a battery of the nickel-iron-alkaline type is used the voltage of a completely charged cell should be 1.2 volts, while the voltage when discharged is 0.9 volts. Chemically pure water should always be used to replace the amount dissipated by evaporation and the level of the solution should be maintained from one-half to three-quarters of an inch above the top of the plates. In mixing the electrolyte for a lead-acid cell always pour the acid into the water a few drops at a time—never pour the water into the acid. If a form of rectifier is used which operates from the house lighting circuit—never take hold of the terminals of the rectifier when it is connected to the lighting circuit, as the half wave pulsations, if allowed to flow through the body, may cause serious injury. The top of the battery should be kept dry and when charging the lead-acid type the caps on the cells should be removed.

Proper charging and reasonable care of a battery will result in good service and a life of approximately four to five years.
(Copyright, 1922, for The Constitution.)

ment market reports, summary of New York Stock exchange, weather report.

8 p. m.—Weekly summary of The Iron Age. "Irish Night," Bertram R. Burk, basso; Jack Mullin, Irish bagpiper; James McCarthy, violin, and Mrs. Pearl Crawford Van Orsdale, accompanist for Mr. Burk.

9:55 p. m.—Arlington time signals.
(Eastern standard time.)

KYW.
(Westinghouse Station, Chicago, Ill.)
9:25 a. m.—Opening market quotations. Chicago Board of Trade.

10 a. m.—Market quotations, Chicago Board of Trade. Quotations every half hour thereafter until 1 p. m.

1:20 p. m.—Closing market quotations. Chicago Board of Trade.

2:15 p. m.—News and market reports.

3 p. m.—American and National league baseball team line-ups; progress of games every half hour thereafter until close of all games.

4:15 p. m.—News, market and stock reports.

6:30 p. m.—News, final market, financial and baseball reports.

7:15 p. m.—Baseball reports, Children's Bedtime Story.

8 p. m.—Musical program.

9 p. m.—News and sports.
9:05 p. m.—Special features (as announced by radiophone.)
(Central standard time.)

WJZ.
(Detroit News, Detroit, Mich.)
9:30 a. m.—Household hints to housewives.

9:30 a. m.—Music reproduced.

10:15 a. m.—Weather report.

11:55 a. m.—United States naval secretary time signals.

12:05 p. m.—Music reproduced.

3:30 p. m.—Market quotations.

No Account Too Large; None Too Small.

What About Tomorrow?

If You are just even with the world today just a little hard luck will put you hopelessly in debt.

AFTER you get in debt is a mighty poor time to commence to save. No one worried by debt can do their best work. Employers are quick to notice a falling off in efficiency, and the visits of collectors.

The time to save is when things are coming good; when you are even with the world or a little ahead. Then, if hard luck comes, you have the cash to pay your bills, and can go ahead with your work without the loss of the prestige you have worked so hard to build up.

The Citizens and Southern Bank makes Saving easy. Two banks, one at Marietta and Forsyth, and the other at Whitehall and Mitchell, enable you to make your deposits without loss of time. Capital and Surplus of \$4,500,000, guarantee the safety of your money. If you have no Savings Account we will be glad to have you with us.

The Citizens & Southern Bank

Capital and Surplus

\$4,500,000.00

Atlanta—Marietta at Broad and Whitehall and Mitchell
Savannah Macon Augusta

Assault Attempt
Charged to Negro
Waiter on Train

Birmingham, Ala., July 2.—W. F. Hayes, negro waiter on Louisville and Nashville train No. 3, en route from Nashville to Birmingham, is in jail here tonight on the charge of having attempted to criminally assault a prominent young Montgomery, Ala., woman who was a passenger on the train today.

The negro was removed from the train when it arrived at the station at noon by local officers, after telegraphic instructions had come from Cullman, where the alleged crime is said to have been attempted.

According to Conductor H. S. Cook, the negro, who was serving patrons of the dining car at lunch, was cleaning off the tables just before the train left Cullman. Being the last person to leave the diner, the young woman was followed by Hayes to the rest room. Just as the passenger closed the door behind her, the waiter forced himself into the compartment, but was repulsed.

Upon a second attempt he forced himself through the door by throwing his body against it and was scuffling with the young woman when Conductor Cook rescued her.

Hayes is held by local officials to have denied that he laid hands upon the woman, but admitted that he forced his way into the rest chamber after the passenger had left the diner.

The negro is being carefully guarded in the Birmingham jail and will be turned over to Cullman authorities tomorrow. The young woman stated that she will appear to push charges against Hayes.

GREEK TENOR TO SING
IN CITY NEXT WEEK

Atlanta music lovers will have an opportunity next week to hear a vocal concert by Nicholas Mulinos, Greek tenor, who will arrive Monday from Savannah where he gave a concert Thursday.

Mr. Mulinos, who came to this country several months ago from Italy where he studied under Lombardi and Piccoli at Naples, has enjoyed considerable success in concert work since his arrival in the United States.

Announcement of the time and place of the concert will be made later.

SUNDAY SESSION
ENDS DEADLOCKED

(Continued from Page 1)

petition claimed from them did not exist. The two cabinet members present, it was indicated, chiefly asked questions to clear up points. The hot weather weighed down the debate but did not prevent fairly continuous criticism on the part of all the delegates, miners' union officials and operators alike, inside and outside the meeting.

Doubt shrouded every phase of the suggestions that the government intended to submit a proposal and little apparent cheerfulness was evidenced by the administration members after the meeting. Both the employer and employee contingent was almost frank in private assertions that such an intervention would have to be forthcoming if success was to be attained in calling off the strike by their conference.

The archaic groups who were called here for the opening of the conference yesterday by President Harding adjourned their private sessions yesterday until Thursday.

SEABOARD'S WRIGHTSVILLE SLEEPER. 18
Walton St. Phone I. 6127.

Hard Auto Trip
For the President
En Route Home

Terrific Heat, Dust and Mountain Roads Make Marion Journey Difficult.

En Route with President Harding, Cumberland, Md., July 2.—President Harding is establishing new records for terrible trips on this motoring journey of his back to Marion for a visit to "Main street." Between the terrific heat, the dust and the mountain roads, it cannot be said, as The Marion Star may say it, that "A pleasant time was had by all."

The president and his party spent most of Sunday moving at a reasonable rate through the mountains of Pennsylvania and Maryland, headed in the general direction of the picnic lunch baskets, fireworks, music of the Marion band and other welcomes awaiting him on the occasion of Marion's Fourth of July celebration in his honor.

Up to this juncture the trip has been without incident, save for large crowds, standing in perspiring groups at each town he passes through and waving wet handkerchiefs, a notable tribute, considering the temperature, to the nation's executive and first lady. Also the trip has been without incident, save that the brake bands on the president's car became over-heated on some of the long mountain roads and worked a bit. There was no appreciable damage except to the nervous system of some of the car's occupants and most of the "camp followers" as represented by the press.

Early Sunday morning the president and Mrs. Harding attended an open air church service with their party at the Marine's camp in Gettysburg. At Uniontown, Pa., where the party is due tonight if it survives the heat and dust, the president will call on Senator Crow, who is ill in a hospital there. He expects to reach Marion Tuesday morning.

The shop was destroyed. Thousands of dollars worth of fire works exploded.

SENATOR WATSON NOT
TO ADDRESS ASSEMBLY

Senator J. H. Boykin Sunday received a wire from Senator Thomas E. Watson in which the latter stated his inability to address members of the general assembly during his visit to Georgia next week.

Senator Watson, who is scheduled to deliver an Independence Day speech at Gainesville, Tuesday, thanked the general assembly for its invitation. The wire did not state the senator's reasons for declining to address the legislature.

T. W. Sherwood Dead.

Macon, Ga., July 2.—(Special.)—G. W. Sherwood, Sr., 71, one of the best known locomotive engineers in Macon, died tonight at his home on South College street.

Mr. Sherwood had been an engineer for 42 years, serving on the Central of Georgia and Georgia Southern & Florida. During all his long service he had never been in a serious accident.

Surviving Mr. Sherwood are his widow, five sons, G. W., T. D., W. W., G. F., all of Macon, and E. L. Sherwood.

One reason we need more food in winter than in summer is because the greater amount of oxygen in the air sharpens appetite and aids digestion.

Stock of Fireworks
Accidentally Fired,
Blows Up Business

New London, July 2.—J. Solomon, who runs a stationery store on Main street, gave New London a free fireworks show two days in advance of the glorious Fourth when his stock of fire crackers and rockets became ignited by accident and blew up the premises.

The shop was destroyed. Thousands of dollars worth of fire works exploded.

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One reason we need more food in winter than in summer is because the greater amount of oxygen in the air sharpens appetite and aids digestion.

HOGS AND POULTRY
CO-OPERATIVE SALE
SUCCEEDS IN BUTTS

Jackson, Ga., July 2.—(Special.) The first co-operative chicken sale ever held in Butts county, conducted here Thursday, proved an entire success. Several thousand pounds of chickens were brought in by farmers of Butts, Henry, Jasper and other adjoining counties. The cars were bought by Parson, Knapp & Stewart, Inc., of Atlanta. The chickens were graded by W. T. Bennett, county agent of Spalding county, acting for M. C. Gay, marketing agent of the State college of agriculture.

The success of this sale, the first co-operative sale held under the direction of County Agent H. G. Wiley, has aroused much interest among the farmers and business men. Four cars of cattle have been listed and will be sold later in the season. Mr. Wiley is now engaged in disposing of surplus wheat and oats, and a car of Irish potatoes will be shipped from Jackson within the next few days.

As the result of the chicken sale Thursday, farmers of Butts county have determined to go into the chicken business on a large scale.

New Macon Pastor.

Macon, Ga., July 2.—(Special.)—Rev. A. M. McNair, pastor of the Presbyterian church at West Point, Ga., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Tattall Square Presbyterian church in Macon and will arrive here August 15.

Zoos are no new institution. China, which anticipated European civilization in almost everything scientific, started a zoo in 11 B. C., and that was a true zoological collection and not a menagerie, is shown by the name they gave it—Intelligence park.

Fumes from chemical plants have been one source of many damage suits. Chemical engineers today are making most and successful experiments which will ultimately lead to the elimination of all such fumes. Smelter fumes are being recovered and made into sulphuric acid.

"BELL AND WING"
By Frederick Fanning Ayer
READ WHAT THESE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES SAY OF THIS MOUNTAIN-NEST OF VERSE, THESE SUPERNAL FLIGHTS OF SONG

"Absorbing, virile and inspiring" N. Y. Herald
"Great originality and depth of feeling" Boston Times
"Strikes from the shoulder" The Standard, Bridgeport, Conn.
"A virile work" Boston Globe
"A great work" Boston Herald
"Near the stars" The Oregonian, Portland, Ore.

PRICE, NET, \$2.50
THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY
SELLING AGENTS
354 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY SAYS SERVICE
IS KEYNOTE IN HANDLING FREIGHT

The freight service of the Central of Georgia Railway is founded upon prompt and regular movement of freight and the considerate treatment of patrons' wants by an organization that strives to render a service of satisfaction. We hold these to be the requisite elements of freight service.

The Central of Georgia is among the leading railways of the country in handling perishable freight. During the shipping season of 1921 we handled 8,175 cars of peaches of which 7,415 cars were originated along our rails. This means that we handled ten peaches for every man, woman and child in the United States. Peaches are handled in solid trainloads, under refrigeration, and are delivered at the markets of thirty-one states, Cuba and Canada, on substantially express train schedules.

During last year the Central of Georgia Railway handled 8,864 cars of watermelons. Domestic fruits and vegetables produced in Georgia, Florida and Alabama are handled in substantial volume.

Transportation of quality and quantity is an essential for the well-being and development of trade in commodities commonly classed as perishable freight. Without rapid and dependable transportation service consuming centers would have to depend on supplies from relatively nearby points of production, and trade generally would be constricted. The accurate maintenance of schedules is important in handling perishable freight. The practically perfect on-time record of Central of Georgia passenger trains is in effect duplicated in the fast freight service which may be relied upon to make early morning deliveries on schedule time. A bureau in the office of our general superintendent receives telegraphic advices of the movement of cars loaded with high-class freight and is able at any time to furnish shippers or consignees the exact location of such cars and probable time of arrival or delivery to connecting lines.

This is only one feature of the service that the Central of Georgia Railway extends to its patrons. Its officers, agents and employees are here to see that business is handled with speed and with care. They are ready at all times to give you full information upon any point of interest.

The Central of Georgia originates much coal and lumber traffic. This does not require such rapid movement as perishable freight, but does demand regular and dependable service which we are enabled to give through a well equipped transportation plant and special attention to the freight movement.

The Central of Georgia offers unexcelled service between the east and the south-east. The Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah maintains three sailings each week between New York and Savannah, and two sailings between Boston and Savannah. The Merchants and Miners Transportation Company maintains at present the equivalent of two sailings each week between Philadelphia and Savannah, and Baltimore and Savannah.

Fast steamer merchandise trains are operated with freight to all important points, leaving Savannah on the afternoon or evening of the steamship's arrival in port. Dispatching handling is made possible by the waterfront terminals of the Central of Georgia, which affords space for 19 vessels at one time for the loading and unloading of export and import cargo. Special facilities are provided for handling the import traffic, chiefly fertilizer material, and the export traffic, mainly cotton. It is no uncommon thing to handle as many as 5,000 bales in a working day of ten hours.

We are continually adding to our equipment in the effort to keep abreast of traffic demands. We own 315 locomotives and 8,716 freight cars. Since the return from Federal control we have added 19 locomotives, 500 ventilated box cars, and 100 flat cars.

We are striving constantly to perfect all departments of our service. We realize that our worth to the public is measured by the service we give, and we invite the public to call upon us for any service, small or large.

Constructive criticism and suggestions are invited.

W. A. WINBURN,
President, Central of Georgia Railway Company.

The Constitution's Novel-a-Week

The Little Red Foot

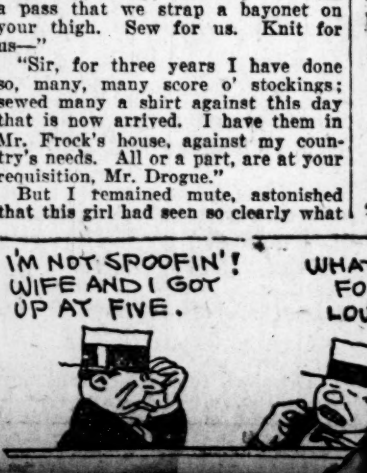
By ROBERT W. CHAMBERS

Next Week, "False Faces"
By Hugh Kahler

(Continued From Yesterday)
At that the Continentals jumped up very lively, I warrant you, being troops of some little discipline already; and I spoke civilly to their sergeant and went over to the girl, Penelope, who had risen, bowl in one hand, spoon in t'other, and looking upon me very hard out of her brown eyes.
"Come," said I pleasantly, "you have kept your word to me and I mean to keep mine to you."
"You take me to Caughnawaga, sir!" she exclaimed, setting bowl and spoon aside.
"Tomorrow, tonight you shall ride with us to the Summer House, where I promise you a bed."
I held out my hand. She placed hers within it, looked shyly at the Continentals where they stood, dropped a curtsy to all, and went out beside me.
"Is there news?" she asked as I lifted her to the saddle.
"Sir John is gone."
"I meant news from Caughnawaga."
"Why, yes. All is safe there. A regiment of Continentals passed through Caughnawaga today with their wagons. So, for the time at least, all is quite secure along the Mohawk."
"Thank you," she said in a low voice.
"Drop your bridle; Kaya will follow me." I called back softly to the girl, Penelope. "Hold to the saddle and be not afraid."
"I am not afraid," she said.
Very soon we passed Nine-Mile Tree, a landmark, which was a giant pine left by the road to tower in melancholy majesty all alone.
Now, as I passed, I looked at it in the silvery dusk of the stars and saw some strange object shining on the bark.
"What is that shining on Nine-Mile Tree?" said I to Nick.
A moment later Nick came swiftly to my side and nudged me; and looking around I saw an Indian hatchet in his hand, the blade freshly brightened.
"It was sticking in the tree," he breathed. "My God, John, the Iroquois are out!"
Chill after chill crawled up my back as I began to understand the significance of that freshly little war-ax.
"Was there ought else?" I whispered.
"Nothing except this Mohawk hatchet struck deep into the bark of Nine-Mile Tree, and sticking there."
"Do you know what it means, Nick?"
"A flame on Maxon!" whispered Nick at my elbow.
I jerked my head around as though I had been shot.
Far to the north, on some invisible mountain, a faint crimson flare replied.
Nobody spoke, but I knew that every eye was fixed on those Indian signal-fires.
"Yonder stands the Summer House," whispered Nick.
Here I lifted the Scotch girl from her saddle, walked with her to the kitchen porch, and knocked softly on the kitchen door.
Presently I heard Flora's voice inquiring timidly who I might be.
"Mr. Drogue is arrived to await her ladyship's commands," said I.
At that the bolts slid and the door creaked open.
"Is your mistress here?" I demanded.
"Yassuh," answered Flora, "mah lady done gone to bed, suh."
"Who else is here? Mistress Swift?"
"Yassuh."
"Is there a spare bed?"
Flora rolled suspicious eyes at the Scotch girl, but thought there was a bed in Sir William's old gunroom.
I waited until the black wench had made sure, then bade her look to my mare, said a curt good-night to Penelope Grant, and went out to unroll my blanket on the front porch.
The sun in my eyes and the noise of drums awoke me. As I shook loose my blanket and stood up, black Flora and Colas came up from their kitchen below ground, and seemed astonished to see me still there.
"Is your mistress awake?" I demanded. But they did not know; so I bade Flora go inside and awaken Lady Johnson. Then I went down to the well in the orchard, where Nick stood sentry.
It was a soft, sunny morning, and a pleasant scent from the apple bloom, which I remember was full of bees.
Through the orchard now came striding toward us a dozen or more officers of the regiments of Colonels Dayton and Livingston.
Their major, who seemed to know me as an officer, though I did not know him, called out in high good humor.
"Well, my Lord Northesk, did you and your rangers arrive in time to close the cage on our pretty bird?"
"Yes, sir," said I, reddening, and not pleased.
"Lady Johnson is here, then?"
"Yes, major."
At that instant the front door opened and Lady Johnson came out quickly and stood on the veranda, the sun striking across her pallid face, which paleness was more due to her condition than to any fear of our soldiery. She was but partly robed, and that hastily; her hair all unpowdered and undressed, and only a levere of China silk flung about her girlish figure, and making still more evident her delicate physical condition.
But in her eyes I saw storm brewing, and her lips and features went white as she stood there.
"What does this mean?" said she.

her lip trembling with increasing passion. "Have you come here to arrest me?"
"Madame, I beg you—"
But she had no patience to listen.
"You have forced me out of my home in Johnston," she said bitterly, "and I thought to find refuge under this poor roof. But now you come hunting me here. Very well, gentlemen, I leave you in possession and go to Fish House. And if you hunt me out o' Fish House, I shall go on, God knows where!—for I do not choose to endure the insult which your mere presence affronts me!"
"For God's sake, madam," said I, "do not use us so harshly. We mean no insult and no harm—"
"John Drogue," she said with a great sob, "I have loved you as a brother, but I had rather see you dead than on this violated threshold than know that the Laird of Northesk is become a rebel to his king!"
Then I stood up and took her hand, laying it very gently upon my arm. She suffered me to lead her into the house—to the door of her bedroom, where Claudia, already dressed, took her from me.
Claudia's eyes were very bright, but without any trace of fear or anger.
"What troops are these, Jack?" she inquired coolly. "And do they really come here to make prisoners of two poor women?"
I told her that these soldiers formed a mixed battalion from the commands of Colonels Clayton and Livingston, and that they would encamp for the present within sight of the Summer House.
"Do you mean that Polly and I are prisoners?" she repeated incredulously.
"I'm afraid I do mean that Claudia," said I.
At the word "prisoner" Lady Johnson flamed.
The door of Sir William's gunroom opened and the Scottish girl, Penelope Grant, walked out.
"Lord!" said Claudia, looking at her in astonishment. "And who may you be, and how have you come here?"
"I am Penelope Grant," she answered, "servant to Douw Fonda, of Caughnawaga; and I came last night with Mr. Drogue."
The perfect candor of her words should have clothed them with innocence. And I, I think, did so. Yet, Claudia, with a wicked look at me, which did not please me.
Lady Johnson came forward slowly, her tear-moored eyes clearing.
"My brother, Stephen, has spoken of you. I understood him to say that you are a daughter of a Scottish minister. Is this true?"
"Yes, my lady."
"Then you are no servant wench."
"I serve."
"Why?"
"My parents are dead. I must earn my bread."

The White Vision.
I stood by the window, looking out across the Vale at Maxon Ridge, where I felt very sure that hostile eyes were watching the Sacandaga and this very house. A hand touched my arm, and, turning, I saw Penelope Grant beside me.
"May I have a word alone with you, Mr. Drogue?" she asked.
So we went out to the veranda and walked a little way among the apple trees, slowly.
Birds sang, sunshine glimmered on the water, the sky was softly blue.
The girl had paused under a fruit tree. Now, she pulled down an apple branch and set her nose to the blossoms, breathing their fresh scent.
"Well," said I quietly, "I used you without decency when I stole your horse?"
"Perhaps. But it is now over—because you say you are sorry."
"I am sorry," said I.
"Then—I am friendly—if you so desire, Penelope Grant."
"I wish to whisper to you," said she, bending the flowering bough lower. So I inclined my ear across it, and felt her delicate breath against my cheek.
"I wish to make known to you that I am of your party, Mr. Drogue," she whispered.
I nodded approval.
"I wished you to know that I am a friend of liberty," she continued. "My sentiment is very ardent. Mr. Drogue, I burn with desire to serve this land, to which my father's wish has committed me. I am young, strong, not afraid. I can load and shoot a pistol."
"Good Lord!" I exclaimed, laughing. "do you wish to enlist and go for a soldier?"
"Yes, sir."
I drew back in amazement and looked at her, and she blushed but made me a firm countenance. And so sweetly solemn a face did this maid put at me that I could not forbear to laugh again.
"But how about Mr. Fonda?" I demanded. "if you, Jack-boots and knapsack and a well-floured queue?" I had meant to turn it lightly but not to ridicule; but her lip quivered, though she still found courage to sustain my laughing gaze.
"Come," said I, "we Tryon county men have as yet no need to call upon our loyal women to shoulder rifle and fill out our ranks."
"No need of me, sir?"
"Surely, surely, but not yet to such a pass that we strap a bayonet on your thigh. Sew for us. Knit for us."
"Sir, for three years I have done so, many, many score o' stockings; sewed many a shirt against this day that is now arrived. I have them in Mr. Fonda's house, against my country's needs. All or a part, are at your requisition, Mr. Drogue."
But I remained mute, astonished that this girl had seen so clearly what



SOMEBODY'S STENOG—The Mystery of the Two Bosses



HOME, SWEET HOME—Imagine the Old Boy Being Speechless



WINNIE WINKLE, THE BREADWINNER



The Little Master



JUST NUTS



Features Which Will
Be of Interest
To Every Woman

Side Talks by Ruth Cameron

SHE FOOLS HERSELF.

"I'd love above anything on earth to write," an admiring reader once wrote to the Author, "but I simply cannot get the time."

In the same letter she told about certain activities she was engaged in, she was rehearsing for some dramatics, planning an entertainment at the church, and entertaining the bridge club to which she belongs.

"So, you see, I am a very busy woman," she ended.

He said that. But he also saw that she was fooling herself when she said she would like above everything to write.

What we really want most in this world we usually get.

What She Really Wanted. That woman wanted most to play a part in the life of the community. No reason that she shouldn't, a perfectly laudable ambition. Very possibly she will give more joy that way than if she really did spend her time in writing. But when she says she wants most of anything in the world to write, she is mistaken.

I know a woman who earns her living by working nine hours a day and then comes home and writes in the evenings. That woman evidently does want to write more than she wants anything else in the world. And I know she is going to succeed, because she can't help it.

Half of any success consists in knowing what one wants most in life. When fate says: "Which hand will you take?" You cannot say: "Both." Many of us try to, with the result that she does not give us the full measure from either.

Not Spoken Prayers. "Be careful what you pray for."

said Emerson, "for all sincere prayers are granted."

He didn't mean what you pray for when you kneel down at night, but when you pray for all day long with your heart and mind, what you admire, what you think worth giving time to.

We all fool ourselves more or less about such things. We could have done this or that if we had had better luck, if circumstances had been different. But, while circumstances do affect what we make of ourselves, we give circumstances the power over us by our affections and desires.

Why He Succeeds.

I know a man who, with no large talent to start with, has made a success as an illustrator. He has done it because that success meant more to him than anything else on earth. More than the claims of any convention, more than his own pleasures, more than any tie of affections. I suppose to most all successful men their work does mean that, when you come right down to it. And it seldom does to women. Which is why women, even with equality of opportunity, will not make as much of themselves in the professional world that men do—at least not until their characters have had a few centuries to change in.

It's a great thing to really know what you want most in life. "The world stands aside for the man who knows where he is going." And the man who has studied his own desires and knows what he wants does know where he is going.

What do YOU want most in the world?

Tomorrow—Household Gods Decried.

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DRESS

BY ANNE RITTENHOUSE

As women continue to wear loose top coats over one-piece frocks, the designs take up the new ideas in material and embroidery. White combined with a dark color takes the fancy of dressmakers.

There is a new fabric called white grain of powder, according to our translation. It is soft in its color with somewhat of the roughness and dullness of powder. It never shines nor glitters. It may be a first cousin to Kasbah, but the color is alluring. By reason of white holding the attention of dressmakers this summer, this fabric has been quickly accepted for suits and top coats.

True, there is a large mass of women.

months. The fur coat had no diminution of prestige last year, but the cloth coat did, and the early season may persuade women to look upon the top coat as something they need, something that will serve when a cape will not.

Paris started the vogue, and Americans accept it with more than their usual enthusiasm for a new dictate of Paris. For as a nation we have always liked the washable collar, crisp and cool and fresh, next our skin. But now we seek to the collar, the frock, because we always take to the fashion, eventually, whatever it may be, a long time before most of us could bring ourselves to feel comfortable without some sort of light, washable collar between our skins and the world.

So do we go back to the washable collar with—well, almost with gratitude. We welcome it with open arms, and are ready to invest much of our dress allowance in this dainty accessory.

Batiste, net organdie, linen, georgette, crepe de chine, and various cotton materials are all used in neckwear—not to forget a sort of sponge, a heavier, rough-surfaced material which Oaris is sponsoring.

Some of the neckwear is elaborately embroidered, and shows an edging of Valenciennes lace.

There are some fascinating collars made of two sections that join at the shoulders. Of course, these mark the bateau neckline, from which we are neverless most attracted. They are called hertha collars, and perhaps the line they emphasize is more the Victorian off-the-shoulder line than the newer bateau.

It is quite usual to see the edges of the deep mousquetaire style particularly, to go with the new collars. The cuffs are, of course, treated like the collars, trimmed with embroidery, lace or lattice work.

Loose top coat made of the new material in France called "white grain of powder." It is trimmed with dark blue crepe embroidered in silver and steel beads.

en who do not realize that the top coat is still in existence because of the overwhelming popularity of capes, but there are other segments of the public which prefer the convenience of the coat with pockets to the cape that pulls like a sail in every wind.

Capes are artistic, they are decorative, but every woman knows that they are not entirely comfortable in their new shape. When it was the fashion to wrap a cape around the body and hold it with the hands or arms, there was some comfort in it, even though it kept the hands huddled, and the American insists upon holding purse and packages with her fingers, not drooping.

The loose flying cape which succeeded the tightly wrapped one left the hands free, but it blew in many directions and was not always as convenient as represented. It is still the wrap of the hour, however, for those who wish to run with the crowd.

Its popularity has not ousted the top coat for gay occasions. Curious enough, the cape becomes the garment for service more frequently than the long coat. The latter is kept for occasions, it is built of fine fabrics, decorated with embroidery and lace and made of the fine white fabrics that this season portend for all manner of garments.

The skirt flying cape of this white powder fabric with deep hem and deep sleeves of dark blue crepe de chine. In autumn, we will wear coats with fur bands and fur collars, and above the shoulders are gay little designs of the crepe embroidered in silver and steel beads. The coat is part of a costume, for the frock is of white powder cloth also, and has enough dark blue at the waist-line to show that it belongs to the over garment.

It is the belief of some who stand inside the dressing business that the ornamental top coats will take the place of capes entirely in the early autumn. The French dressmakers are showing evidence of this. There is a feeling that the latter garment has lasted long enough. It does not always satisfy the American woman with her varying attitudes and her constant change of protection.

THE HOUSEHOLD

Edited by Anne Rittenhouse.

WITH LINGERIE NECKWEAR.

This seems to be a season of lingerie neckwear. At least, it is now quite possible always to have a lingerie collar between the neck and the frock. And at the same time to look smart. This is a condition some women have been hoping for a long time.

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THE HOME IN GOOD TASTE

By Harold Donaldson Eberlein
Joint Author of "Practical Book of Interior Decoration," Etc.

No. 7—How to Make Curtains.

In making glass curtains, be sure first to have accurate measurements of the window at which they are to be hung. This will save much trouble—alteration afterward. If the bottoms are to be weighted—and it is often advisable to weight thin, sheer material—allow for a little stretching. The bottom of the curtain should just escape the sill.

Make the bottom items wide—two and a half to three inches will not be too much if the curtains are not to be edged with some sort of trimming. The hems at the sides may be either

of the same or of less width. The heading at the top should be an inch and a half to two inches deep.

The rings by which the headings are attached to the rods may be sewn or hooked to the headings just below the top of the curtain.

To make the curtains hang well and keep them in place a leaved tape may be sewn inside the whole length of the bottom hem.

If the curtains are trimmed with gimp, make both bottom and side hems not quite the width of the gimp and sew it on so that the fringe will just come free of the edges of the hem.

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THE CONSTITUTION'S DAILY WOMAN'S MAGAZINE

AN HEIR AT LARGE



CHAPTER XLIII.

It was about 8:30 when Count Kolnokoff left Rasher's room and started for the Lannard private car, but he stopped as he neared the station. He knew his appearance must be terrible, for he could feel the swollen eyes and the sticky blood that smeared his clothes and face.

He could not confront Muriel in this condition. Pride and discretion alike warned him against revealing the miserable part he had played as mediator. He looked back at the town, where a somber silence hung over the mills—not a picture to cheer a timid stockholder.

He turned and walked out beyond the limits of the town until he found a little stream, in which he washed his face and hands.

"Now what?" thought he, seating himself on the coping of the bridge. He was at the fork of the road, and he must choose which way to go. The day in Adamant had been unfortunate from start to finish. First the outbreak of the strike. Then those damnable banners! Who could have held such a grudge against him? He cursed softly. Sonia and Maria, mere paragraphs in the story of his life, had arisen faithfully from the past to exact payment for their wrongs. Since the episode Muriel had scarcely spoken to him, and her father had been frigid. And now this last miserable fiasco with Rasher! When they heard of that, all hope of his restoration to favor would be gone. He shrugged his shoulders, smiled bitterly, and looked at his watch.

It was after nine. Swiftly he walked back to the station, from the

shadow of which he gazed at the lighted windows of the Lannard car, standing alone on its siding, until the 9:30 train came in, and then, waiting until it resumed its course, he boarded the forward coach. And Rasher's man, who had followed him unobserved, took back his report.

Inside the car, the count paid a cash fare.

"Automobile accident," he explained to the conductor, who eyed him curiously but made no comment. "When do we get to New York?"

"Seven-fifty-five in the morning," he replied. "Does anyone else know of the transfer?"

"Not a soul. Not even Muriel." "Well, it may work out all right. We will leave directly after the meeting tomorrow."

"What could have happened to the count tonight? Why should he leave without a word?" Mrs. Lannard, seated next him, looked at each other with a shared sense of mystery.

"God knows!" he answered curtly. He felt that if worse came to worst he could probably buy more stock from the indifferent Livingston estate. But at best it would mean a big financial sacrifice to recover control. He finally fell asleep cursing the count and Rasher.

In the morning he tore open a telegram, but it was merely his secretary's delayed acknowledgment of the receipt of his own message. Efforts to reach the secretary by telephone were futile. He had not appeared at the office that morning, nor could he be located at his own apartment.

Seriously disturbed, Mr. Lannard prepared to go to the hall designated by Rasher as the meeting place. Mr. Stubb arriving, the two men started at once for the hall, which was destined to be an eventful conference.

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train and scanning each face, sat down beside him.

Back in Adamant, Mr. Lannard's slumber was equally disturbed. After sending his telegram he returned to his wife.

"I wired Benson to meet him and get the stock at any cost," he said coldly. "Does anyone else know of the transfer?"

"Not a soul. Not even Muriel." "Well, it may work out all right. We will leave directly after the meeting tomorrow."

"What could have happened to the count tonight? Why should he leave without a word?" Mrs. Lannard, seated next him, looked at each other with a shared sense of mystery.

"God knows!" he answered curtly. He felt that if worse came to worst he could probably buy more stock from the indifferent Livingston estate. But at best it would mean a big financial sacrifice to recover control. He finally fell asleep cursing the count and Rasher.

In the morning he tore open a telegram, but it was merely his secretary's delayed acknowledgment of the receipt of his own message. Efforts to reach the secretary by telephone were futile. He had not appeared at the office that morning, nor could he be located at his own apartment.

Seriously disturbed, Mr. Lannard prepared to go to the hall designated by Rasher as the meeting place. Mr. Stubb arriving, the two men started at once for the hall, which was destined to be an eventful conference.

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DIPLOMAS FRAMED CORRECTLY
FOR LESS THAN OTHERS
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Boys Will Enjoy Hike.

The boys of the colored branch of the Y. M. C. A. will take a "hike" early on the morning of the Fourth. These outings have been conducted for a number of months and the boys get a great deal out of them. Sunday afternoon Secretary Trent addressed the junior meeting stressing the importance of each boy taking a special interest in the building and helping

to keep the different departments up to the standard. A suggested program for the entire month was mapped out which will mean a large department with special supervision.

Women were first licensed to act women's parts on the stage by Charles J. in 1862. Up to that time feminine roles had been played by men and boys.

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CROWN GASOLINE never varies. Every gallon meets our specifications. Always the same—wherever you find it.

Off and Away with Responsive Power!

An instant start! A quick pick up! And then—a smooth, unbroken flow of power.

Watch your motor respond when you feed it CROWN GASOLINE, the perfect motor fuel.

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INCORPORATED

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So, in looking through this paper remember this: the man who spends his money to invite your consideration of his wares, backs up his belief in his goods and leaves the final decision to you.

It pays you to read the advertisements. It pays you to buy advertised products.

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They Will Save You Money Daily

Federation Meeting Featured By Inspirational Addresses

BY LOUISE DOOLY.

Editor Woman's Department, Constitution.

Chautauqua, N. Y., July 2.—(Special.)—The convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs meeting for ten days at Chautauqua, has grown each day in interest and educational value, and the enthusiasm of the women, far from dwindling with the steady driving pursuit of a full program, has rather increased in fervor and enlisted each day a larger number of the delegates in discussions. A man of national reputation, not long ago said that he considered the federation the greatest forum in the world, and this convention is providing one more proof of it.

Light on the problems of legislation in which the women are especially interested was afforded, for instance, in a legislative conference, when the speaker was Mrs. Edw. Franklin White, assistant district attorney of Colorado, Senator Sterling, of South Dakota, originator of some of the most progressive legislation now occupying the attention of congress or already enacted; Mrs. Mabel C. Millerbrandt, assistant attorney general of the United States, and Miss Taylor, acting chief of home economics in Washington, were present to explain the present status of legislation which is especially interesting to the women and to answer questions concerning these bills.

Most of the questions concerned the legislation intended for enforcement of the prohibition amendment, the reclassification bill and other phases of civil service, child labor and the fees amendment for home economics appropriation.

The women taking part in this discussion from the floor, were many of themselves lawyers, home economics specialists, or club women of long experience in organized work of women for legislative enactments.

Senator Sterling stated that he considered the outlook good for taking civil service out of politics, and in explaining the status of the reclassification bill, declared that he considered one of its most important provisions that equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.

Senator Sterling, like every man and woman of experience in public life who has spoken at the convention, expressed emphatic belief in the power of women's influence in legis-

lation, especially through the medium of educating public sentiment.

Discussion of motion picture betterment has absorbed much of the attention of the delegates for several days, in view of the address Wednesday of Will H. Hays and other prominent figures in the industry and the fact that the industry through Mr. Hays has formally requested the federation for co-operation in the industry's avowed purpose of raising the moral and artistic standard of motion pictures and developing their educational value. The federation has never rescinded its action of several years ago endorsing state censorship, but this convention is taking the attitude of hearing both sides, making its determination plain that the sentiment of the federation is for improved conditions, and adherence to its own principle of freedom from "entangling alliances," while at the same time maintaining a spirit of co-operation with the industry's proposals of development within itself of higher standards, especially at the four-year-end of industry—the producing end, which Mr. Hays himself declares is the source of picture evils.

Outstanding events of a convention crowded to the limit with inspirational matter were the addresses on the last night of the convention by Dr. George Vincent, president of Rockefeller Foundation, who in his address on "Women and Public Health," called on the federation for co-operation in a development in America of an increasingly scientific spirit of the greatest aid to the public desire for education in health measures, the desire being necessary to anticipate education, and by Dr. Shailer Mathews, of the University of Chicago, whose scholarly address was on "Woman and Moral Idealism."

If a conference on home economics the same day, Mrs. B. M. Boykin, of Atlanta, set forth Atlanta's curb market plan, which was heard with interest and recommended by the chairman, Mrs. W. S. Jennings, of Florida, to other cities.

The Georgia delegation will return home leaving behind an impression, frequently spoken by women from every section of the country, of enthusiasm, and fraternity, and that more frivolis accomplishment, the reputation of the best looking delegation at the convention, which no serious mission as this, will ever deprecate.

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Just so it is with your body. Your stomach is your heating plant—your steam maker. Congested bowels rob the brain of its needed brain supply, diverted by abused organs straining to eliminate the excess waste beyond their normal capacity.

Let your liver become torpid—your bowels clogged, you're half sick, you need something to clean out the accumulated waste.

Nature's laxative is found in St. Joseph's Liver Regulator. It is purely vegetable. It is supplied only in powdered form—can be taken dry or as a tea, and will not nauseate or grip.

All dealers guarantee and sell St. Joseph's Liver Regulator—large cans 25c, or you will be supplied postpaid on receipt of price slip and mail this advertisement to Gerstle Medicine Co., Memphis, Tenn., for free sample and a copy of the 1922 St. Joseph's Almanac.

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Cuticura Talcum

Fascinatingly Fragrant

Always Healthful

Sample free of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. X, Malden, Mass. Everywhere 25c.

A SWEET LITTLE BABY BOY

Makes a Bright Spot in Every Home. A Comfort in Years to Come

Park Rapids, Minnesota.—"I have taken your medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound, when I was a girl for pains and before and after my marriage. I now have a sweet little baby boy and will send you his picture if you wish to publish it. My sisters also take your medicine and find it a great help, and I recommend it to those who suffer before their babies are born."—Mrs. Wm. JOHNSON, Box 155, Park Rapids, Minn.

To marry and arrive at middle age without children is a great disappointment to many women. Think of the joy and comfort other women have in their children as they grow older.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped to bring great happiness to many families by restoring women to health. Often the childless home is due to a run down condition of the wife, which may be helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It brought health and happiness into the home of Mrs. Johnson. Why not to yours?

WE SELL FORD CARS
A. L. BELLE ISLE—IVY 507

Amusement Directory

THEATERS
Loew's Grand (Vaudeville and Pictures)—See program for advertising.
Forsyth Theater—All week, Forsyth players in "Civilian Clothes."
Howard Theater—All week, Wesley Barry in "School Days" and other screen features.
"Civilian Clothes."
(At the Forsyth)
"Civilian Clothes," the play which enjoyed an enormous run of success at the McWane theater, New York city, will be brought to the Forsyth theater this week when the popular stock organization will be seen in what was said to be the most dextrous comedy ever written. It has a touch of the military about it—the dialogue is witty and the lines touching.
Loew Vaudeville.
(At the Grand)
The new bill at Loew's Grand theater beginning today and running through Wednesday, provides five delightful acts of vaudeville and a long list of motion picture features. Standing out prominently on the program is the act of Anger and Adeline, in refreshing musical comedy bits. The man of the team is an eccentric comedian, who together with his partner offers comedy a-plenty and songs and dances from late Broadway musical comedies.
Charles and Sadie McDonald and company, four people, all in a clever one act playlet "The Inspector" that is one of the bright spots of the bill. The plot is unique and the lines clever with many laughing spots.
Other acts are Martin and Boles, gymnasts; Hilda Leroy, popular singer, and Kepple and Kewpie, in character dances. The feature of the screen program is Alice Calhoun in "The Matrimonial Web." On Tuesday, Thursday and Friday shows will be given starting at 2, 4, 7 and 9 p. m.

Primrose Dancing Act Will Feature Vaudeville Night

Despite the extremely hot weather rehearsals for the big show to be given at the Auditorium on the nights of Monday and Tuesday, July 10 and 11, are going merrily on and those that are in attendance on the above mentioned nights are assured of a regular dyed-in-the-wool Broadway performance.

One of the biggest acts on the program will be familiar to those who remember the late George Primrose of minstrel fame. Lucien York obtained permission from the Primroses to reproduce her late husband's famous "Watermelon Number" and this will be the first presentation of this act since the death of Primrose. Mrs. Primrose gave her consent only because Lucien York and George Primrose had been theatrical associates and intimate friends a period of many years. She also sent for use at this show the original music score of "Lazy Moon."

Miss Nellie Mann, who will give an imitation of Primrose's soft shoe dancing and she has been carefully coached in this work by an old minstrel associate of Mr. Primrose. The continuing of the act will be exactly as it was in the days of "Primrose and Dockstader."

A glance over the names of those taking part in this production at the Auditorium will be enough to convince one that it will be a worthwhile show. Tickets go on sale Monday so buy early and be safe.

Miss Vivian Baker, Miss Lois Entenre, Miss E. Moore, Miss M. Langley, Mrs. W. Cooper, Miss D. A. Grant, Mrs. Rollins, Miss Thelma Collins, Mrs. T. P. O'Neill, Mrs. Joseph Nicholson, Mrs. A. B. Lambert, Mrs. Charles H. Knapp, Mrs. George F. McNulty, Mrs. Barnes Davis, Miss Gertrude Maurer, Mrs. Nellie Mrs. Edwards, Miss Mable Whitney, Mrs. Clifford Englett, Mrs. C. L. Bellinger, Miss Hazel Whitner, Mrs. George Webb, Mrs. J. H. Sawyer, Miss Ruby Ivey, Miss Genevieve Burrant, Miss Madeline Rogers, Harry T. Sedgwick, Mrs. C. J. Collins, Mrs. S. F. Smith, Miss Nellie Mann, Miss Sara Barclay, Miss Kate Barclay, Mrs. R. Gann, Mrs. Karl Kimbrough, Mrs. Jeannette Man-

Miss Willie T. Wing, Miss Minnie Lou Wing, Miss A. E. Mullin, Miss Etta W. Elynda, Mrs. Tulliver Keelin, Miss Nellie Sullivan, Miss Vena Moore, Mrs. Carolyn McNease, J. C. McNease, Mrs. Charles Steiner, Mrs. Frances Flynn, Miss Marie Carlon, Miss Nellie Denton, Mrs. C. C. Clatt, Miss Melvina Gauding, Miss Mary O'Neill, Miss Virginia Buford, Miss Mary McKee, Miss Rosa Cefalu, Miss Sara Cefalu, Miss Stella Cefalu, Mrs. J. B. Wilbanks, Mrs. Ruth Eames, Mrs. J. C. Chapman, Mrs. Esther Meuser, Miss Kate Garvin, Miss B. Watson, Mrs. J. S. Cook, Mrs. Beattie R. King, Mrs. S. C. Cook, Miss Mae Grosche, Miss Clara Hoover.

Mrs. Marie Murphy, Mrs. Hugh V. Mathews, Miss Mel Shearer, Miss Ruby Gaines, Miss Margaret Kopp, Miss M. Hauff, Miss Nellie Young, Mrs. Anna Berry, Mrs. S. Davis, Mrs. F. C. Everett, Miss Jessie Carlock, Miss Elizabeth Gore, Mrs. Beba Carlock, Miss Rhoda Singlet, Mrs. Emma Singlet, Miss Margaret Merrill, Miss Ruth Singlet, Miss Ella Stenger, Miss F. Milla, Miss Ema Milla, Miss Beale Oakley, Miss Sarah Oliver, Miss Roberta Reeves, Miss Lillian McCallan, Miss Margaret Sullivan, Miss Rosalie Freymann, Miss Betty Smith, Miss Lucile Robinson, Miss Julia Wallace, Mrs. Fanny Woodruff, Miss Nora Allen, Mrs. Palmer Cox.

Burwell Peterson, Harry A. Sapperton, Thelma Liffert, J. J. Maurer, F. E. Dawson, Thomas Dendy, J. W. Cooper, A. Baldwin, W. Van Goidenstein, R. Rollins, T. F. O'Neill, J. B. Clotworthy, J. M. Shonshire, W. K. Stillman, F. Turner, W. N. McNease, E. E. Chapman, S. C. Wing, C. C. Cross, William Tallier, Fred Brigan, Tom Hoffman, George Beck, John Burdick, George F. McNulty, Elmer Epp, W. J. Armstrong, J. L. Ledbetter, W. C. Cannon.

Rothwell Gann, C. R. Adair, A. W. Jones, C. P. Johnston, Hugh Connolly, Paul W. Crutcher, W. J. Lecht, Barrington King, George J. McNamee, P. P. Newman, Harry K. Aldert, F. C. Lamm, W. G. Sever, G. E. Parks, H. E. Daniel, Tom Weaver, C. A. Daniel, Dr. Ben J. Potter, E. T. Ford, W. Brown, E. J. Gentry, Kimbrough, W. H. Wrelier, Jr., Elliott M. Anthony, Haywood Padley, Tom O'Neill, F. F. Thompson, C. H. O'Neill, Simon Volni, A. J. Allen, Charles A. Sheldon, Jr., Cliff Durken, Bobby North.

WASHINGTON GIRL IS TO MAKE RACE FOR LEGISLATURE
Sand-rville, Ga., July 2.—(Special.) Five candidates have announced for representative from Washington county. They are: J. E. Hyman, T. L. Hawkins, Jeff W. Warren, Charles H. Prichard and Miss Marrian Wall. The first two are the present members of the legislature. Miss Wall is the first woman ever to announce for political office in this county. She is a law student and election teacher and graduate of Lucy Cobb.

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Keep a little powdered delatone handy and when hairy growths appear make a paste with some of the powder and a little water, then spread over hairy surface. After 2 or 3 minutes rub off, wash the skin and it will be entirely free from hair or blemish. This simple treatment is unailing, but care should be exercised to be sure and get genuine delatone, otherwise you may be disappointed.—(adv.)

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Penetrates without rubbing
Rheumatism
Old rheumatic pains against
Sloan's Liniment. No rubbing
penetrates at once. Every
twinge and ache gone—warm,
drowsy comfort in a minute.
—It kills pain!

Marshall's Wildness and Pinch Hitting of Bears Win Game and Series for Mobile.

New Orleans, July 2.—New Orleans made a clean sweep of the series by taking both ends of a double-header here. In the first game the Pelicans won, 8 to 3, by scores 8 to 4 and 3 to 2. In the first game the Pelicans had three all their way after the first inning and the Pirates were forced to make a rally in the ninth inning, but fell short three runs. In the fifth inning the Pelicans took a 5-0 lead and held it throughout the game. Knapton was the pitcher for the Pelicans and

Alexander, p	4	0	1	3	1	0
Totals	33	5	12	27	16	1
Score by innings:						R.
Pittsburg	000	100	000	—	1	
Chicago	030	001	01x	—	5	

Braves Gain on Giants.
Cincinnati, July 2.—St. Louis gained a full game on the Giants today by winning both halves of a doubleheader from the Reds, 8 to 2, and 2 to 1. The second game was a

that fans only expect them to go through motions after July.

BUT THIS season they are playing plenty of postponed baseball.

IF THEY don't finish in money, it will be because there ain't any.

IT'S ANOTHER east against west epidemic. Giants have to slap Cards and Pittsburgh. Yanks are against combined population of St. Louis, Detroit and Cleveland.

Bitter	..235	28	51	8	3	1	69	214
Marshall	..48	1	9	1	0	0	10	196
Hardison	..59	3	10	0	0	1	13	106
Suggs	..21	1	7	0	0	0	11	106
James	..26	2	3	0	0	0	3	090
Totals	..1,896	238	505	70	21	17	651	2,086

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THE CONSTITUTION'S WEEKLY BUSINESS REVIEW

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Industrial Reports Good, Despite Uncertainties

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

New York, July 2.—While the usual uncertainties of the season and a few others of a special character have dominated the country's markets during the past week, returns from industrial centers continue good. Steel production has maintained its latest gains, railroad carloadings have reached a new high level for the year and reports from a number of centers mention active competition for labor between makers of steel, automobiles and railroad equipment on the one hand and the building trades on the other. Allowing for the coal strike, which naturally affects the showing of railroads serving union mines, the May earnings statements of the carriers, which are now being published testify to a further gain in the volume of traffic.

Regarding the seasonal uncertainties, principally those relating to the new crops little in the way of news has developed. Fair weather in the cotton belt improved crop conditions somewhat and took the edge off, the minor crop scare of two weeks ago. It also resulted in the cancellation of the corresponding advance in prices. Interest in the trade has centered in tomorrow's government crop report, private estimates favoring a condition in the crop of about 75 per cent. The amount of damage which weevil, which has had an unusually favorable start, may accomplish, and according to the ultimate size of the crop, remain largely matters of conjecture.

Wheat prices stiffened slightly, partly on reports of smaller supplies of the combine and partly on disappointing threshing returns. There were reports, also, of somewhat better foreign buying. In the course of a faltering rally the July

delivery reached the vicinity of \$1.15, but the market was thin and uncertain, as is, in fact, consistent with its between-crop character. A good yield remains in prospect and small order business is picking up well. Despite flurries in call money, which carried the rate on the New York stock exchange as high as 7 1/2 per cent, the money market still holds at the low levels of the year. The disturbance in call money, a form of accommodation which is extremely sensitive to temporary influences, is generally attributed to special demands connected with the end of the first half of the year. The best observers expect pronounced ease again in July. Opinion is divided as to whether the price of money already has touched bottom, or whether it still will go slightly lower before taking an upward turn.

Coal Uncertainty. Developments in the coal strike now are commanding close attention. Stocks of fuel are dwindling and demand is growing. Some quarters point out that the delaying of a settlement for another month or two might occasion a car shortage later in the autumn. The uncertainty regarding soft coal prices is, meanwhile, producing corresponding doubts in related markets. Production of bituminous coal at non-union mines has ceased to grow but fell short of normal demand at least one-third. Anthracite output remains practically nil. All parties concerned appear to be growing more anxious for a settlement, a circumstance which favors a successful outcome for the conference called by the government. In contrast to their attitude regarding the strike, most financial and business quarters have seemed but little impressed with the possibilities embraced in the railroad walkout.

The World Trade in Machinery

America's Premier Position Not Menaced by Germany With Whom We Have Exchanged Places Since 1913.

The present position of Germany as a competitor in the world's machinery markets has been considerably over-rated by many writers, says William Althoff, of the department of commerce, in a special survey of the international situation in the forthcoming survey of Commerce Reports. Mr. Althoff's conclusions are that America's premier position, which it has captured from Germany since 1913, is not menaced by Germany, whose exports of industrial machinery are now in value well below those of Great Britain, our present closest competitor for first place.

During the years 1910-1913, inclusive, as shown by charts and tables prepared by Mr. Althoff, Germany, the United Kingdom, France and the United States exported annually a total of approximately \$530,000,000 worth of machinery. Through-out this period Germany held first place, but its proportion fell from 43.1 per cent of the total of these countries in 1910 to 33.9 per cent in 1913. The proportion of the United Kingdom also declined continually during these years, and in 1913 its share was only 28.8 per cent, as against 33.1 per cent in 1910. The United States, on the contrary, secured a larger proportion each successive year, rising steadily from 17.7 per cent of the total in 1910 to 20.9 per cent in 1913. In value this represented an increase of almost \$57,000,000.

In 1918 and 1919 the United States, as was to be expected, furnished the bulk of the machinery exports, the actual amounts being \$282,000,000 and \$378,000,000 respectively. During 1920 Germany was again in the field the total of the four countries ascending well on toward a billion dollars. Of this the United States supplied nearly one-half (48.9 per cent), the United Kingdom 24.9 per cent, and Germany 20.8 per cent.

The United Kingdom alone of the four countries shows an increase in the value of its exports for 1921, due largely to heavy shipments of textile machinery on orders that had long been unfilled. Machinery exports from the United States fell off considerably during 1921, this being due in large measure to the reduction in unit prices and to the extraordinary exchange situation that prevailed in the world markets.

It should be particularly noted, however, that our machinery exports last year exceeded in value those for 1918, and were more than twice as

great as in 1913. In other words, during 1921 we exported machinery to the extent of \$290,000,000, or 30.2 per cent of the total of the four countries combined, as against \$130,000,000, or 20.8 per cent of the 1913 total.

The outstanding feature of the figures presented herewith is that in 1921, Germany, in spite of the advantages of favorable exchange rates, low wages, government subsidies, etc., exported only about one-half the proportion it shipped during the pre-war period. Fundamental conditions at present existing in Germany are such as to seriously impair its position as a competitor in the world's machinery markets. To a large extent its low costs have been the result of direct and indirect government subsidies which the German government must necessarily abandon. Government control as applied to grain prices has already been abolished, bringing about a general movement for higher wages. Freight rates and raw material prices are rising rapidly, and labor difficulties are becoming increasingly numerous. There is a shortage of both coal and iron. The forced internal loan contemplated by the German government will undoubtedly be demanded in the near future. The amount of about one billion gold marks, equivalent at present to approximately 70 billion paper marks. This loan will be a heavy burden on industry. The supplementary taxation that must necessarily follow will raise production costs still higher. Furthermore, Germany is becoming sold out and the continuation of production will involve increased purchasing of raw materials from outside sources at prices which will be almost beyond the German buyer, although in line with the world market.

These and other factors make it practically impossible to quote firm prices for long-term commitments. The tendency now is to quote prices subject to increases to cover any enhanced production costs that may occur before the goods are delivered. The cancellation of numerous orders placed in Germany by foreign customers is reported. All of the above conditions have a further peculiar significance when it is remembered that during recent years German supplies had already found it difficult to deliver machinery in accordance with prices and delivery dates contracted.

Foodstuffs 'Round the World

Australian Cattle to Enjoy Longer Life.

Millions of head of cattle now roaming the Australian have cause for deep bovine rejoicing. The present condition of the export meat trade of that country is rapidly approaching the low mark figures of 1910, and the accumulated stocks of frozen beef in Australia's principal market—Great Britain, together with the price cutting of Argentine firms in London in competing for the trade, the higher freight rates and increased labor charges in Australia, all combine to insure their immunity from the butcher's knife.

William A. Dunlap, of the American consulate at Melbourne, informs the department of commerce that all the meat works in northern Australia, with the exception of two now working on contracts, are closed and that cattle breeding in Queensland, the principal cattle-producing state of Australia, is being greatly restricted, there being fully half a million head of cattle ready for the slaughterhouse, in addition to a heavy carry-over from last year.

It Is Hard Work to Raise Cocoa.

Cocoa, or cacao, as it is called before being ground, is not one of those tropical products which we often read about as growing easily, without care, and furnishing an ever-abundant crop only dependent upon the ambition of the native to pick it. According to Vice Consul S. J. Fletcher, of La Guayra, Venezuela, it is a product which requires tender nursing from the time the seed is planted in the nursery until ten years after when the tree reaches its full production.

Well kept plantations produce some cacao the entire year, with two periods of heavy production, and the average tree produces about one and one-half pounds per annum. In some of the best districts many trees produce up to five pounds a year. An important necessity in the production of cacao is shade trees which are required to shelter both young and mature cacao trees.

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CHEMICAL CHARGE STIRS WASHINGTON

Washington, July 2.—The move of the Harding administration against the Chemical Foundation, Inc., was the chief topic of discussion of official Washington on this morning.

The determination of the administration to take steps against the foundation, which was organized by Francis P. Garvan and several of his associates in the alien property custodian's office under the Wilson administration, was revealed in a letter made public yesterday at the White House, in which President Harding instructed Thomas W. Miller, the present alien property custodian, to demand return of all patents, copyrights and other property transferred to the foundation. The move came as a surprise to a great proportion of official Washington.

Officials closely connected with the administration's move declined to supplement what was contained in the president's letter, and the statement by Attorney-General Daugherty, saying that the transfer of patents to the foundation had been under investigation for some months, and that the president's instructions would be carried out promptly. Mr. Miller and Mr. Daugherty were out of the city and A. Mitchell Palmer, who presided over the alien property custodian and under whose administration of that office many of the German patents in question were seized, could not be found in the capital.

Part of Probe? Other officials saw in the move one of the steps in the administration's announced alleged war fraud prosecutions. They also saw the prospect of considerable discussion of the matter in the senate where the chemical foundation often has been the subject of fire from the republican side and has been warmly defended by the democratic members. Most house members have left the capital due to the six weeks adjournment taken Friday, but among the republicans still here Representative Woodruff, republican, Michigan, was about the only one who would comment. Mr. Woodruff, who has attacked the chemical foundation on the grounds that it had been remiss in prosecution of war frauds, described the president's action as "splendid" and added that the course was fully justified in view of the charges made in congress at various times that the foundation had acquired from the alien property custodian's office German patents worth from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 for approximately \$250,000.

Garvan's Reply. Democratic members of congress generally have pointed to Mr. Garvan's testimony before the special senate dye stuffs lobby investigating committee as an answer to the charges. Mr. Garvan told the committee the

foundation acquired its patents, copyrights and other similar property through a sale made under an executive order issued by Acting Secretary of State Frank B. Polk, at the direction of President Wilson. Authority for the sale, he told the committee, was contained in an amendment to the trading with the enemy act.

Mr. Garvan also when before the committee submitted a financial statement for the corporation showing that the stock of the corporation consisted of \$400,000 6 per cent cumulative preferred and \$100,000 common stock with dividends limited to 6 per cent. All profits above that limit, he testified, were to be used in educational and research work in the dye and chemical industry.

TWO MEET DEATH IN TRAIN WRECK

Philadelphia, July 3.—At least two persons were killed and twenty-five injured late last night when a Reading railway express train bound from Atlantic City to Camden was wrecked at Winslow Junction, midway between those points. Fragmentary reports reaching here early today said that the engineer and fireman were killed, and that a number of passengers had been seriously hurt.

Reports as to the cause of the accident differed. One said the train bound from Atlantic City had run into an open switch while traveling at 70 miles an hour, and another was that it had collided with another passenger train loaded with holiday-bound excursionists from Atlantic City to New York.

It is impossible at this hour to obtain any definite information. Special trains were said to be taking the injured to Camden and Atlantic City.

Help Is Summoned. Atlantic City, July 3.—Summoned by telephone and telephone calls to help over a radius of 20 miles, physicians, ambulances, police and firemen equipped with relief outfits, lanterns and torches, were hastening to the scene. A relief train left here with scores of doctors and nurses. Another had left Camden. Both trains will pick up additional workers along the route.

It is estimated that American investments in Canada for 1920 amounted to \$325,000,000, more than half of their pre-war Canadian investment. Some of the items of investment during the period under review are: Bonds purchased, \$257,000,000; industrial investment, \$50,000,000; western lands purchased, \$7,000,000. It is also estimated that \$30,000,000 of the \$250,000,000 invested in industrial investments went into the pulp and paper business.

Expect Average Georgia Tobacco Crop This Year

Work Is in Full Swing to Produce 6,000,000-Pound Crop.

BY E. C. WESTBROOK. State College of Agriculture. Athens, Ga., July 2.—(Special.)—Things are beginning to hum in the tobacco section of south Georgia. The tobacco curing barn has been cleaned up and the fumigant and flues repaired. The golden weed is beginning to ripen and some of the curing barns are already filled with the first primings or sand lugs. Soon the song of the auctioneer will be heard in every tobacco warehouse. Soon we will be able to see the farmer pull out a nice big twist of fresh Georgia raised tobacco and mix with his store-bought plug, in order to get the proper kick in his chew.

The Georgia crop of the weed looks good this year. In the last two weeks there has been a little too much rain but with favorable weather from now on the crop should be of high quality. It looks now as though a six to eight million pound crop will be produced, which is about the same as last year's crop.

One of the biggest mistakes that has been made in the past by the Georgia growers is harvesting the tobacco too green. There is no demand for green tobacco. It seems a pity that a farmer should go to the expense of producing a good crop of tobacco only to ruin it at the last minute. We believe that with the experience of the last few years most of our tobacco growers will harvest only good ripe tobacco. There are big stocks of low grade tobacco on hand, hence there is little demand for these grades, but there is a strong demand for tobacco of high quality.

Selling tobacco is an art. A man must study the game in order to be able to sell to best advantage. The Georgia markets will probably open between the 15th and 20th of July. The dates of opening the markets in the various states are usually decided at the convention of the U. S. Tobacco association. That association held its annual meeting in Richmond, Va., June 29-30 and July 1. No dates of opening have been announced yet.

W. A. Winslow, tobacco specialist for the Central of Georgia railroad, and E. L. King, tobacco specialist for the Southern railway, attended the convention from Georgia.

Experiments at Tifton. The coastal plains experiment station at Tifton is conducting experiments with tobacco on a very extensive scale. The work is being done in co-operation with the U. S. office of tobacco investigations and the Georgia State College of Agriculture. An effort is being made to obtain information that will enable the south Georgia tobacco grower to produce tobacco of the best quality at minimum cost.

July 10 officials from the U. S. office of tobacco investigations and officials from the State College of Agriculture will go over the tobacco experiments with the station officials to determine what fertilizers and methods of handling are giving best results. Farmers and business men who are interested in growing tobacco have been invited to visit the station July 10 in order to get the benefit of the experiments with tobacco and other crops, and to have an opportunity to quiz the specialists who will be present. Experts will give a thorough explanation of all experiments.

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